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Poetry.

ANITA.

A rose that blooms amid the snow,
Ma chere Anita!
Happiness where'er you go,
Ma chere Anita!
Eyes with loveliness bedight,
Tresses dark as darkest night,
Graceful as a woodland sprite—
Ma chere Anita!

Summer flowers nodding fair,
Ma chere Anita!
Shed their fragrance everywhere,
Ma chere Anita!
And they speak as you pass by
Saying it were sweet to die
If o'er them you'd deign to sigh—
Ma chere Anita!

Tho' all seasons would enthrone
Ma chere Anita!
Winter claims you for her own,
Ma chere Anita!
Laughing, happy, wild and free,
Angels guide you o'er life's sea—
Here's a health for aye to thee,
Ma chere Anita!
—Geo. V. Hobart.

RAINY TWILIGHT.

Oh, put thy hand in mine, and we'll take the road together;
With gold the west is dappled above the rainy hill;
Yet raindrops hiss upon the twigs in token of foul weather;
The twilight is deserted; these haunted ways are still.

But who with love and youth would hesitate to follow
This little cart-track running through sumacs to the sea?
Sweet is the veil the rain has made for love in every hollow;
The gay winds kiss to beauty thy happy face for me.

Each wheel-rut is a pool to glass the leafless thickets;
The dry reeds clash like cymbals, or sway like men at war;
Into the dusk a rabbit darts; in antiphons the crickets
Weave happy songs to shatter the silence they abhor.

Wide, inaccessible, there lies the solemn level
Of darkened meadows stretching unto the ocean's rim,
Seamed with the winding waterways wherein shy creatures revel,
The meadow-hens brood near the slow tide-water's brim.

The spray from off the sea blows salt across our faces;
Thy brow the cold rains kiss; thine eyes with love-light shine.
What bits of happy song we sing! What laughter haunts these places,
Thrilled with the far surf's thunder, damp with its sweeping brine!

The strong gales buffet us; the rain hosts fight with lances—
With leveled lances set, against us ride in vain;
Far and forgotten now is grief; no care with us advances;
Our gay gods haunt alike the sunshine and the rain.
—L. Frank Tooker in the Century.

IF I HAD NEVER MET YOU.

If I had never met you, dear, life would have been unlived, I ween,
The sun had never been so bright, the world so fair, the grass so green;
I had not suffered half the pain, nor felt the vague unrest, the fear,
The longing and the haunting dread—
If I had never met you, dear.

If I had never met you dear, the untroubled stretch of life before
And after me and all around would lie in calm, from shore to shore,
No storms of doubt, temptation, grief, had swept me to this waste so drear;
Dim-eyed regret, nor pain be mine,
If I had never met you, dear.

If I had never met you, dear, I try to think how it would be,
To not have looked into your eyes and felt your presence near to me;
To have no memory of your voice, your hand-touch or your kiss; a drear,
Unbroken gray, my barren life,
If I had never met you, dear.
—St. Louis Republic.

Miscellany.

ICEBERG PHENOMENA.

Their Presence in Low Latitudes is Easily Accounted For.

The occurrence of ice in the comparatively low latitudes of Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands is easily explained, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The ice has originally formed part of the great barrier which, with very few breaks, surrounds the vast Antartic continent, rising to an average height of from 150 feet to 200 feet above, and sinking from 1,100 feet to 1,400 feet below the level of the sea, and having, moreover, a thickness of something like 1,200 feet or 1,500 feet. It is a solid perpendicular wall of ice, formed by the descent over the low lands into the sea of the ice and snow which form on the mountains inland, and when the fore-fronts are pushed into depths of about 300 or 400 fathoms large stretches are broken off and float away northward with the current. When they start on their aimless career they may be miles in extent, and though, as a rule, they break up by collision and erosion, it is not at all unusual to encounter an island miles long in the neighborhood of the extreme ice limit. For instance, the Coldinghame in this region passed about 200 bergs, one of which was ten miles long. The Cutty Sark, again, in latitude 50 south, longitude 47 west, found by cross bearings and distance run that the east side of one berg which she encountered was 19 miles long. At first the masses are straight, flat-topped and horizontally stratified—altogether unlike those met with in the north. By the action of the waves they are cut at the water's edge into coves and caverns of a heavenly blue color. Then, as they collide or get melted away at the base by the action of the water, they turn over and show to the wandering mariner those fantastic shapes which simply beggar all description. Naturally, as they travel further north, they become smaller and still more strangely shaped and ultimately melt away.

Did Not Lose the Colonel.

Colonel Carter's countenance was roseate in its affability as he met an acquaintance who is considerably his junior.

"Young man," he said, "we are now upon the verge of the season which makes life worth living. The season which stands out in its radiance, suh, and makes the remainder of the yeah seem like a dull background of patient endurance for a picture of unalloyed loveliness, suh."

As he delivered this sentiment the colonel raised himself on tiptoe and clasped his hands behind his back.

"You seem inspired to poetry this morning."

"I am, suh. I observe that mint is in the mahket once more."

"So it is! We must have some spring lamb."

The colonel glanced at him suspiciously. But, seizing him by the arm, he exclaimed heartily:

"Thank you. I don't care if I do. Of course, I'll take a spring lamb with you. But I must pause to remahk that it is getting to be positively mental drudgery to keep track of the odd names the present generation is getting for its mixed drinks."—Washington Star.

A Greater Need.

She—"It's raining, George. You may take my umbrella but don't forget to bring it back."

George—"I wish you were as anxious to have me come back as you are for the return of the umbrella."

She—"Why, George, you know I need the umbrella."—Boston Gazette.

TWO PAIRS OF TWINS.

Engaged on the Same Evening and Married Simultaneously.

On Christmas night, 1873, twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Repp, of Harrisville township, Medina county, O. On March 16 of the previous year twin boys came to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Stair, of Reedsburg, Wayne county, O. The girls grew to comely young womanhood and eventually became the acknowledged belles of their neighborhood. Meanwhile the boys developed to strapping manhood and became known to their acquaintances as "the pair of Stairs." There were points of resemblance and points of marked difference between the girls and the young men. A point of resemblance was the odd names given to all. The girls were named Idena Vallera and Trena Vellata; the boys Vertal Harner and Vernon Rouch. There was this difference: Trena Vallata is a decided blonde and her sister is a pronounced brunette. But between the Stair twins there was no difference at all, so far as could be detected by a casual glance. Not only did they look alike, but their mannerisms and tones of voice were the same. So closely did they resemble each other that persons who had known them for years could not tell them apart; without studying them closely.

TWO PAIRS OF TWINS MARRY SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Four years ago the twin brothers had a twin idea. They thought it was time they began to pay attention to some of the young women about their part of the country. They met the Repp twins and thought they were very nice girls. What added a charm, in the eyes of the male twins, was that the girls were twins. From friendship the twins drifted into courtship, and then, about a year ago, so far as can be ascertained—they are reticent on that point yet—the pair of Stairs determined to learn his and their individual and collective fate. Attired in their best, the Stair twins descended on the house of Repp. They were received in the same parlor. One couple occupied a corner in the front, the other a corner in the rear.

As the minds of the young men worked on the same lines, it is not surprising that they should propose at almost the same moment. They were accepted and not long ago a double wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents. Vertal Harner Stair was married to Idena and Vernon Rouch Stair became the husband of Trena.

GREAT MEN WEAR ARMOR.

Several Prominent European Statesmen Employ Safeguards.

From 1885 to the time of his death, the late czar of Russia, Alexander III. never appeared outside his bedroom and study without a fine steel suit of mail, which would protect his body, back and front, between his collar-bone and his loins, from the dagger of the assassin. Excepting his valet and his wife, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, nobody had seen his suit of mail, as it was worn between the underclothing and the uniform, but the czar's unwillingness to go even to a cabinet council without it was an open secret in all the courts of Europe.

Bismarck at one time wore such a coat, as did also Stambouloff and Crispi. The Italiam premier, indeed, as we have before noted, still wears, for protection from the assassin's bullet or knife, a light shirt of mail of double thickness over the heart. None of these men, however, resorted to such precaution until repeated attempts at assassination has been made. True it is that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Nicholas II. of Russia, has waited for no such attempt on his life. Ever since the last arrest of Nihilist students at Odessa, he has worn a shirt of nickel and steel, onerous as the garment must be to a man of his inferior physique and lethargic habits. Still stranger stories of his fear and caution have penetrated the walls of the imperial palace and gained credence among the people of his capital. Although no dagger has been laid on his pillow to unnerve him, and no warning of death has been put under his dinner plate to plague him, the czar never visits his dinner table or bed without the company of a trusted attendant. At every door of the dining-room and bed-chamber stands a Cossack guard, day and night, and from every dish that is served at the imperial table a special watcher in the court kitchen must eat a mouthful before it is served, to prevent any chance of poisoning.

FOOLED THE ACTRESS.

An Elderly Masher Unconsciously Robbed His Lovely Frenchwoman.

I heard a very good story the other day, says a writer in the Cincinnati Tribune, about the manner in which a certain French actress, who is fond of suppers and cold bottles and diamonds, got the "double cross."

The "double cross," you must know, is something usually to be had on the race track—at Newport, for instance. The little actress in question—I wouldn't mention her name for the world—had a devoted admirer in the person of an elderly gentleman, who was as persistent as any youthful but harmless "Johnny." She found him useful in adding to her stock of jewelry. One day she spied a beautiful brooch in the window of a jewelry store, and told her elderly admirer how much she would like to have it. "But I am so poor," she added with a sigh.

That settled it. The next day the old boy went around and inquired the price of the brooch. It was to be had for $1,200, the jeweler informed him.

"Me pay $1,200 for that!" exclaimed the gay old boy. "Not on your life. I might give you $700 for it, but not a cent more."

That settled the matter for the nonce. The next day the little French actress called at the jewelry store and anxiously inquired whether any one had priced the particular brooch she wanted.

"Yes, an old gentleman called here and priced it, but there's a difference of opinion as to its value of $500 between us," said the jeweler.

"Then let him have his way, and I'll pay you the difference," said the little actress. The bargain was quickly made, the actress paying the $500. Her admirer presented a check for $700, thinking he had a bargain, and took the brooch.

That night he showed it to a party of friends at the club, and told them that he intended to present it to Mlle. ——.

"You don't tell me you are going to do anything so foolish?" remonstrated one of his friends. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for even considering such a thing. Why don't you give it to your wife? She's a noble little woman, who loves you devotedly and would appreciate that little token."

The words produced a profound impression on the rather impressionable old fellow, and the wife got the brooch. The little French actress never saw her admirer again and little wifey doesn't know to this day that her husband's gift was the result of the mercenary machinations of a little French actress.

Looking for Democrats.

Democratic conventions in Massachusetts must soon give prizes to delegates who attend. Something must be done to keep up the show, even if there are no Democrats in some districts.—Boston Journal.

Scorching.

McCorkle—"Isn't Tenspot running into debt pretty lively?"

McCrackle—"Running isn't the word for it. He is fairly sprinting."—Detroit Free Press.

THE HEART'S SEASONS.

When August days were long and fair,
And life seemed made for pleasure,
When warmth and light were everywhere,
And thoughts of love and leisure;
Though Summer skies were blue o'erhead
And Summer's peace unbroken,
My heart within felt cold and dead,
For Reggie had not spoken.

But now, though bleak the winds that blow,
And dark the Winter hours;
Though underneath a pall of snow
All deadened nature cowers,
My heart is warm and blithe and gay,
New joy the world is giving,
For Reggie asked me yesterday,
And life is worth the living.
—S. St. G. Lawrence in Vogue.

ORIGIN OF COMMON WORDS.

Many Have Sprung From the Names of Individuals of Note.

It is curious to note how many names of things or actions in use in the English language owe their origin to the names of individuals first inventing or using the things, or to the actions of individuals whose names have been made the basis of new words, observes Cassell's Journal.

The word "pamphlet," for instance, is derived from the name of that Grecian lady, Pamphila, who wrote numerous epitomes of history. The "sandwich" took its name from the earl bearing that title, who introduced that article of food in the time of George III; in a similar way "negus" was called after Col. Negus. A good many foreign words were introduced into the language in the same way. The guillotine, as an instrument of execution, was named after its inventor, Joseph Ignace Guillotin; galvanism, after Dr. Galvani, of Bologna; mesmerism perpetuates the name of Dr. Mesmer. The first form of photography, daguerreotype was named after its inventor, Louis J. M. Daguerre, the French scene painter, while the older method of executing a cheap portrait—shilhouette—was called after Etienne Silhouette.

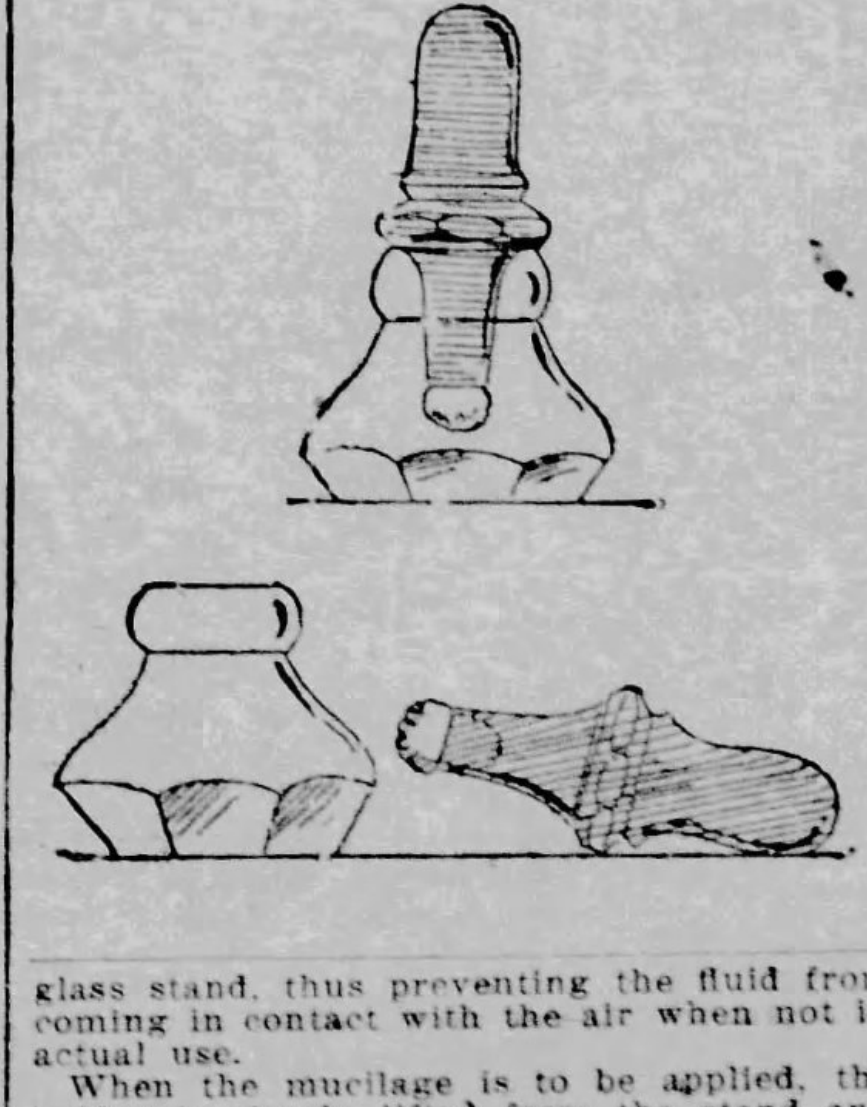
In this country that useful protection against the weather—mackintosh—was named after Charles Mackintosh, of Glasgow, who discovered a waterproof varnish; macadam, as a mode of pavement, was called after its inventor, John MasAdam. More recently, to "bowdlerize," or expurgate a book in editing it, comes from Thomas Bowdler; while to "grangerize," or make additions to it of autographs, prints, etc., by way of illustration, comes from the practice of Rev. J. Granger.

A NEW MUCILAGE BOTTLE.

Which is Simple, Convenient and Always Ready for Use.

The accompanying illustration shows a very simple and convenient device for holding mucilage, so that it may be always ready for use without clogging or waste.

The mucilage is put into a hollow glass receptacle, the mouth of which is fitted with a sponge trimmed to a conical shape. This receptacle rests in an inverted position in a glass stand, thus preventing the fluid from coming in contact with the air when not in actual use.



When the mucilage is to be applied, the holder is simply lifted from the stand and used as a brush, the sponge being always saturated with the fluid. It does not clog or harden, nor is there any collection of it around the mouth, as is the case with the old-style mucilage pots. The device affords not only a convenient but a neat use of an indispensable office material.

A White-Haired Hugger.

A white-haired laborer named Michael Cannon got drunk on Friday night and tried to throw his arms about Julia McGuire, of 427 East 121st street, whom he met on Third avenue. She thought he wanted to rob her and raised an outcry, which led to the man's arrest.

"I thought she was my sister-in-law and meants to kiss her," the prisoner explained in court yesterday, but Magistrate Kudlich fined him $5.—New York Sun.

New York Anglomaniacs.

St. Louis Republic:—If it be true that Baron Hirsch held notes from the Prince of Wales for the amount alleged to be due him, $7,500,000, it is probable that the loan will not prove a bad investment. The Anglomaniac association of New York would pay more than the sum mentioned for the prince's autograph.

A Man of Letters.

He voted with the G. O. P.,
He bought his groceries C. O. D.,
He died a member of the I. O. G. T.,
Was buried by the K. of P.,
And went to the better land, D. V.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Further Spread of Crime.

Rivers—Kiljordan tells me that when he went last night to call on Miss Highup she gave him the dead face.

Brooks—She shouldn't have done that with it. She should have buried it in her hands.—Chicago Tribune.

Even Up.

Mrs. Semloh (during the breeze)—If I had my time to go over, I'd never marry you.

Semloh—You bet you wouldn't. You wouldn't get the chance.—Philadelphia American.

Remarkable Growth.

Recent compilations of figures show an increase of 30,000,000 in the population of Europe during the last ten years, nothwithstanding an emigration of 5,000,000 during the same period. All things considered, this is more remarkable than our own country's growth.—Providence Journal.

NEW COPY OF THE GOSPELS

Biblical Treasures From the Famous Convent On Mount Sinai.

News comes from Asia Minor of the discovery in an old convent on Mount Sinai of a copy of the gospels of rare value. In one respect it is far more precious than any other. It is not only complete in every page and line, but it as fresh and legible now as if it were almost new, and it is an example of rich embellishment not surpassed by any other similar document on earth.

This newly-discovered copy of the gospels is a marvel of exquisite workmanship and the antiquarians who have examined it assert that its manufacture must have occupied at least a quarter of a century of painstaking labor. Its pages are made of the thinnest of vellum. It is a quarto volume, and there are two columns on each written page. The pages are dyed an exquisite royal purple, which is delicate but brilliant. It is in the writing, however, that this precious volume is unique. The letters are written in gold and silver. Every one of the proper names, including those of saints and holy places, is written altogether in gold. The abbreviations, of which there are many in the book, are likewise in gold. The rest of the text is altogether of silver. The precious metals used in this lettering are as bright and untarnishing to-day as when the original writing was done a few hundred years after the death of the Savior by some devout monk who was an artist in his line.

This volume was evidently made to withstand the effects of time, by one who well knew the best materials to use. The vellum, of which the leaves are made, was carefully chosen sheet by sheet. The binding was done with the strongest of thongs. The covers are heavy and solid. The whole was well calculated to keep out dampness and to resist the attacks of moths, bookworms or other insects.

The old book is still in Asia Minor, and the news of its discovery in this splendid condition only reached Constantinople a few weeks ago. It was stated at the same time that the precious manuscript had been secured by the Russian government. It will, it is expected, be placed in the great Russian national museum alongside the celebrated Codex Sinaiticus. The latter contains parts of the old and new testaments, and was published by the czar, who procured it from the antiquarian Tischendorf.

It is a significant fact that Tischendorf discovered the Codex Sinaiticus in the identical convent in which this new and richer gospel manuscript has just been found. That is the celebrated convent of St. Catherine, on the summit of Mount Sinai. This old convent, which is 1,400 years old, stands close to the scene of the miracle of the burning bush, and is a veritable mine of biblical manuscripts. There but three years ago two women from Cambridge, England, discovered by accident an ancient scroll, which, upon translation, turned out to be a story of the gospels in Syriac, and thought to have been written soon after the death of the last of the apostles.

THE SIXTH CENTURY BIBLE MANUSCRIPT FROM MOUNT SINAI.

PETER BROWN'S FAMILY.

Married Until Some of Them Don't Know What Relation They Are.

"I don't know whether old Peter B. Brown is living in New York city yet," said an Albanian whose name is Dr. Brown to the New York Sun, "but whether he is or not, he was the head of about the most mixed-up family as to consanguinity and marriage that I ever heard of. He was married to his cousin Susan Brown when he was 20 years old, and had a son and a daughter by that wife. The son was named William and the daughter Martha. His first wife died, and Peter married again, his second wife being his first wife's cousin. Two sons were born to this marriage—Jacob and John. His son by his first wife, William married at the age of 20, and became the father of three sons, Peter, Henry, and Stephen. William's sister Martha married at 19, and had one daughter, Frances. Peter Brown's two sons by his second wife, Jacob and John, married when they were respectively 20 and 21. Two children were born to Jacob, a girl and a boy—Fanny and Harris they were named. Jacob's brother John had two daughters, Annie and Kate. Grandfather Peter married the third time at the age of 48. This union resulted in two daughters, Virginia and Alice.

"William Brown's son Henry married his uncle John's daughter Annie. Henry's brother Peter married his Aunt Alice, the second daughter of his grandfather, Peter Brown, by the third wife, and the other brother, Stephen, married his cousin Kate, sister of his brother Henry's wife, and became the father of two daughters. Jacob Brown, eldest son of old Peter Brown, married his Aunt Martha's daughter Frances. Old Peter had a nephew named George Brown, and he married Virginia, the first daughter of Peter by the third marriage. They had two children. Whether she got bewildered with their persistent mixing up of the Brown family, and couldn't find time to think about anything else but how to figure out just in what relation they all stood toward one another, or whether she didn't approve of keeping the name of Brown exclusively in the family, and couldn't find any one who was willing to give her a different name, I don't know; but Fanny Brown, Jacob's daughter, never married. I am not a relative of that already too much related family of Brown, but I happened to be at a little reunion they had in New York a few years ago. There were 40 of the family present, every one a descendant of Peter Brown the elder, and every one named Brown. The only deaths there had been in the family then were those of the two first grandmothers, wives of old Peter. Whether his later descendants have kept up the habit of marrying one another I don't know, but I should hope not; for when I saw any of the family last, they were keeping themselves busy figuring out who was who."

The Ice Cream Cure.

"I see," said the typewriter boarder, "that the doctors are recammending an ice cream cure."

"Well," said the elderly boarder, "I have known several cases of heartbreak cured by a course of ice cream, in conjunction with a few matinee tickets and a couple of new silk waists."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bait Took.

In the beautiful eyes the love light shone
Of the young and attractive wife,
As she said to her husband, "I love you, John;
You are dearer to me than life."
He said, "You're the same sly darling still
And I know what you're driving at,"
So he gave her a twenty dollar bill
To purchase an Easter hat.
—Boston Courier.

Sure to Be Effective.

"Sometimes," said the merchant, "I feel like the poet who wanted a lodge in some vast wilderness. I yearn for solitude and silence."

"Well," replied his friend, sympathetically, "it's an expensive taste to gratify. But you might start in by taking your advertisement out of the papers."—Washington Star.

Our Serial Story.

THE MYSTERY OF AVENUE D.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BLADE
BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XXXV.—THE HOUSE ON SYCAMORE AVENUE.

Maxwell and the detective from L—— left the hotel together. The latter was disposed to assume all the responsibility of the misfortune, but Maxwell relieved him by saying:

"What happened in this case would happen with any one. All that we can do now is to discover their whereabouts as soon as possible.'

Maxwell knew that every minute was precious—or thought they were. His companion was of the same opinion until Maxwell reflected that it was not likely that Mrs. Latimore and Miss March would depart from the hotel unless they knew where they were going.

The more Maxwell pondered over the new phase of the situation, the more he was convinced that the flight not only was prearranged but that all the details had been carefully planned.

While he and the private detectives thought they were masters of the situation, the parties under surveilance understood every move that was made and adopted measures to counteract them.

The question that now presented itself to Maxwell was where to begin his inquiries. It was possible that he had been induced to follow them to S—— solely for the purpose of misleading him.

It would be an easy matter to hire a conveyance in a town near S——, with instructions to be in waiting for them. The pursued could be driven in any direction—how would the pursuers ascertain in which direction they went? If they resorted to such an expedient weeks, possibly months, might be lost before they were discovered.

But now that he was in S—— Maxwell resolved not to leave it until he satisfied himself that Mrs. Latimore and her companion were not there.

The starting point of the inquiry must begin with an interview with the chief of police, who was prepared for his visit—his telegram had paved the way for an early interview.

The chief of police was a very methodical man; when that is said all is said that can be said for him and many engaged in his line of business. He was a late riser. Maxwell and his companion were weary waiting upon him when he entered his office.

Maxwell wasted no time in useless talk; he went straight to the business in hand.

"I desire to know your system of renting in S——. Whether property is placed in the hands of agents as a rule or in any considerable number of cases owners rent the property. Do your magistrates combine the business of renting houses with other business?"

The chief answered that in the great bulk of cases property was placed in the hands of agents.

"That simplifies matters very much," Maxwell replied. "The ladies I am looking for have disappeared. They left the hotel last night after 11—I must ascertain whether they are in S—— before I make another move. Send out one or two reliable men and get the names of the people who have rented houses from them within the last quarter—their names and the location—numbers of the houses."

Maxwell reflected a minute.

"What is of more importance—impress upon your man that you are more interested in people that the agents are not acquainted with. People they have known years they may pass over—we are looking for newcomers—strangers."

The chief selected two men and gave them the necessary orders.

"Now," said Maxwell, "you and I will visit some of these agents immediately. Sufficient time has been lost."

The detective from L—— accompanied the chief and Maxwell.

There were only half a dozen real estate agents in S——, and two of these did the bulk of the business. Neither of these had any record of such persons as the detectives were looking for. At the end of an hour the net results of the first inquiry was comprised in the following:

It was the quarter in which the least renting was done; very few leases were made in it.

Of all the houses leased by the six agents, only 21 were signed by people total strangers to the agents, all the rest were well known in S——.

The new comers in almost every instance were rather poor people or people who came to S—— to work in the small factories in the city.

The description of the parties leasing did not resemble in any instance the persons sougat.

"Nevertheless," said Maxwell, "we will visit every one of these houses, Chief. I will accompany the officer—I and my friend here from L——."

The party hired cabs; two hours were consumed in a fruitless errand; no sign of Mrs. Latimore or Miss Marsh was discovered.

It was now noon. The methodical chief of police went home; he ate his dinner promptly at 12. His assistants were equally prompt. Maxwell and the detective from L—— were left alone.

There was one man, an old lawyer, who had charge of a large estate in S——. The chief and his assistants had referred to him several times as one who would not be likely to know anything about the parties they sought.

Maxwell resolved to call upon the old "broken down" lawyer.

"You can go to the hotel, Mr. Lavely, I will meet you there at 1."

The detective from L—— wended his way to the hotel, and Maxwell pursued his inquiries alone.

He found the lawyer sitting in front of a small vine-clad porch with a newspaper on his lap. As Maxwell approached him the old lawyer pushed his spectacles up on his forehead.

Maxwell stated his errand briefly.

"Yes," said the lawyer in response to Maxwell's first query, "I leased a house to two ladies—a furnished house recently."

"Could you describe the ladies?"

"I could describe one; the other I did not see."

"Was the lady you saw young?"

"Young and pretty. She was a well-dressed woman. If she had not presented the appearance of a lady I would not have rented the house to them."

"Were they alone—was there no male companion?"

"I think not. I am certain there was no man. I did not look in the carriage—but I could have seen a third person had there been one."

"When did you make this lease—you said recently if I understood you aright."

"This morning."

Maxwell's hopes fell. It was only one chance in a thousand after all; but he was disappointed; and for once he permitted it to manifest itself plainly.

"About what time—it is a matter of great importance to me—I would like to know the hour."

The old lawyer scanned Maxwell closely. He beheld a very well dressed man; a man with clean cut face, who met his look evenly and with every appearance of good breeding.

"If you will indicate the nature of your business with the parties you seek I may give you all the information I possess. It is not much; still I do not think it proper for me to discuss these ladies' affairs until I know who I am talking to."

Maxwell presented his card. The old lawyer glanced at it.

"My business with the ladies I seek," said Maxwell, "is of the most serious nature. They are fugitives from justice."

"Then I think you are on the wrong scent. There was nothing in the manner or conversation of the young lady who conversed with me to warrant suspicion. However, you will satisfy yourself. They called on me a little after 7 this morning. The house they leased has been occupied by a lady who spends half her time in Europe. It is elegantly furnished—a large, handsomely appointed house. The owner is a niece of the gentleman who owns the estate in my charge—that is how I came to lease it; I am not called upon to lease property often. The house is in one of the most desirable localities in S——. If you desire to pursue your inquiries further in this direction, however, I will direct you to it."

The directions were so plain that Maxwell could not possibly err. He lifted his hat as he left the old lawyer, and walked leisurely in the direction of the house described.

It was not his purpose to enter or even approach the house: he realized that once he was recognized by Mrs. Latimore or Miss March they would resort to any means to escape.

At best all that he contemplated for the present was to reconnoitre the house leased early that morning.

"Meanwhile," Maxwell asked himself, "where did they pass the night? If the occupants of the elegant residence described visited the lawyer so early in the day it indicated a knowledge of S—— that strangers were not likely to possess.

The old lawyer was right. The residence district in S—— could not boast a more desirable or lovely avenue than that upon which Maxwell found himself.

The house that was leased that morning was one of the most attractive of the few medium sized residences on the avenue.

Maxwell looked at it from a distance. The appointments denoted ample means and exquisite taste.

Maxwell sighed—there was not one chance in a thousand that he would find Mrs. Latimore and Miss March in that handsome residence.

He reflected that he might have inquired the name of the lady who signed the lease—then again it would be absurd to suppose they would give anything but an assumed name.

And they must have given the agent first-class reference or he would not have permitted them to enter the house.

It was not at all probable that they paid any considerable amount in advance; there was risk in carrying such sums of money.

When Maxwell returned to the hotel the chances of finding the fugitives in the elegant edifice on Sycamore avenue had almost if not altogether faded away.

The inquiry would be made, however, and he must be near at hand throughout the inquiry. He must satisfy himself that they were not in S—— before he made another move.

But before he ate his dinner he would telegraph to the superintendent of police in Bilchester.

If Sarah Laird did not err—if she really saw Latimore—every effort must be strained to find him. It was equally imperative now to get clue to Alfred Latimore, as for Cole his case must wait until something more definite could be ascertained concerning the Latimore brothers.

The representatives of the other companies would be on the alert now, still Maxwell wished it were possible that he could return to Bilchester in time to close up the business in his own way.

When he re-entered the hotel a shock awaited him.

The clerk handed him a telegram. It was from Alexander.

It was very brief. It read:

"Doctor Glyde committed suicide yesterday evening. He was found dead in his office half an hour after you left it. Will be in S—— by first train."

There were other messages, telegrams from the president of the Globe Assurance Company, the superintendent of police in Bilchester and from the manager of the private detective agency.

Sarah Laird adhered to her statement, and additional evidence had been discovered which proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that Wilford Latimore was alive. The private agency and the police were working in harmony—bending all their efforts to discover Wilford Latimore.

No clew had been obtained of Cole.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—A STARTLING REVELATION.

The doctor was dead, and he carried to his grave the information Maxwell was confident he would have obtained from him.

True, his suicide was a confession in itself; but it did not show the connection with Fitch and Latimore as closely as the doctor's statement would demonstrate.

Maxwell began to feel nervous concerning Fitch.

Unless the president of the Globe acted promptly when he wired him the previous night, possibly Fitch might succeed in eluding them.

Fitch was the man Maxwell desired to capture now above all others. He was as bad as Latimore; they were the originators of the scheme; they had induced the doctor to assist them; the doctor, realizing that the future had nothing for him, had killed himself.

But Fitch and Latimore deserved the severest penalty the law could enforce.

As for the women, Maxwell thought that unless Latimore could be induced to tell the truth, it would be difficult to determine the exact measure of their guilt. One chance remained—possibly he might be able to secure a confession from one or both.

Maxwell was in no mood to eat; his whole mind was intent upon the business in hand.

When the detective from L—— emerged from the dining room Maxwell was at his elbow.

"We have no time to lose; I am anxious to ascertain the truth. Since you left me I have found a house that may possibly be occupied by the parties we are seeking. The chance is very remote, but there is a chance. I am waiting for the next train. I am looking for a friend on it. When he comes, we will visit the house and settle the question in five minutes.

In the meantime you will go to the chief of police and tell him to select three of his best men. I want them to guard the approaches and exits; if my friend comes on the next train, there will be no occasion for anybody to enter the house but my friend, the chief and yourself."

"Where will you meet us?"

"At the chief office."

The train was behind time. Maxwell was on nettles as the time passed. The doctor's suicide was such a keen disappointment that he dreaded lest the fugitives he sought would, in their desperation, resort to the same means to escape the disgrace which was now inevitable.

Finally the belated train arrived.

Alexander espied Maxwell at a distance; in five minutes Alexander was informed of the situation.

Unlike Maxwell he argued that the chances were a thousand to one that the ladies who had leased the fine residence were the fugitives.

"I will adopt every precaution," said Maxwell; "if we have discovered them, we must act quickly. I don't want any more suicides."

"Nor I," said Alexander.

The chief of police was waiting for them. He had already selected the men that were to guard the exits; he was prepared to carry out any orders given to him.

Maxwell described the house; it was well known; every man on the police force was familiar with the residencee on Sycamore avenue.

Three men were sent in advance with instructions to guard the approaches to the house; at a certain time they would close in and guard the exits.

All the arrangements were planned by Maxwell.

Certainly the house on Sycamore avenue was the last place one would think could be possibly used for the purpose of harboring fugitives from justice.

The gravel walk and lawn were in good order. There was a cosy looking porch at the side of the house, and a very large porch extending across the entire front. The windows on the second floor were unusually large and handsome. Altogether the house impressed one as eminently respectable.

The branches of the trees shading the silent street were swaying gently with the first premonitions of the afternoon breeze as Maxwell and his companions approached the house on the main avenue.

When they turned upon Sycamore avenue they heard the sound of children's voices as they scampered across the neighboring lawns.

The gambols of the dogs they chased and the laughter of the children's parents were all the sounds Maxwell heard as he looked around him before he entered the gate that stood invitingly open.

He walked quickly to the door. Instead of a bell there was a heavy knocker. Maxwell knocked loudly twice, then he looked around him.

Certainly a more peaceful spot could not be found in a city made of mortar and stone.

There was a wealth of flowers; vines clambering over porches and trellis work; they almost covered one side of the house.

A soft footstep sounded in the hall; the door was opened slowly, and Maxwell stood face to face with Miss March.

The flashing eyes that encountered Maxwell's expressed a murderous resolve so plainly that he was prepared for any emergency.

As she looked at him her rich brown cheeks grew deadly pale.

She controlled herself with an effort, however, on the instant.

"Why do you come here? What do you want? Mrs. Latimore is too ill to see any one."

"You know very well why I am here," Maxwell replied coolly.

"I know what I would do if I were in her place—I would kill you."

She hurled the words at him. He stood looking at her unmoved.

"Yes—I would kill you—then they might do what they liked with me."

"Will you go to Mrs. Latimore and tell her that it is useless to resist. You can tell her that Dr. Glyde has practically confessed all."

As Maxwell spoke, he fancied he heard a sound like that made by a rustling dress.

Miss March stepped aside; there was a flash in the hall; a bullet passed through Maxwell's hat; another whizzed passed his ear before he had time to step aside. He caught a glimpse of a figure flying up the stairs; than the door was slammed in his face.

Maxwell's companions rushed up the walk. In an instant the combined weight of four men burst the door wide open.

Maxwell was the first to reach the head of the stairs. The door at the head of the stairs resisted all their efforts. They could hear the fugitives moving in it; no voice was heard.

As they stood deliberating upon their next step a loud report was heard. Another followed quickly.

Another effort was made to burst the door open; it proved successful.

When they entered the room, they found Miss March lying prone upon the floor with a bullet hole in the center of her forehead.

Beyond Miss March, with one hand grasping the folds of her dress, lay Mrs. Latimore.

While the spectators of this tragedy—this double suicide—were looking on spellbound with horror, Maxwell stepped quietly to the side of Mrs. Latimore. Something arrested his attention the moment his eyes rested on the form near the window.

He stooped and removed a wig.

Above the line of the dead white face, the lookers-on beheld the healthy red that denotes high health. Although the eyes were glazed in death, the glow of health on the upper part of the forehead stood out sharp and distinct.

Maxwell turned the face slightly. As the profile was thrown out sharply against the light, the firm lines of the dead man's chin dissipated the last lingering doubts.

"There," said Maxwell solemnly, "is all that remains of Wilford Latimore."

For a week a crowd of newspaper correspondents invaded S——, which suddenly attained the unenviable distinction of providing the greatest sensation of the day.

It was not, however, until a masterful hand gather the connecting links at the end of the fifth day, and presented the story to the public in a lucid and comprehensive form; then it was learned that despite all their efforts, the authorities were unable to ascertain who had been substituted for the remains that were supposed to be Latimore's. All that was revealed was the astounding fact that a woman's remains were buried.

Miss March's art in disguising her paramour had deceived all the world. That he was her paramour was made plain by the investigation that followed.

Maxwell's premonitions were only too well founded in another matter. Ambrose Fitch evaded pursuit. He vanished from the mining regions. Various circumstances led Maxwell to assume that Fitch had betaken himself to Brazil.

Everybody was surprised, however, when Bob Cole was discovered lying in a hospital at Bilchester. How he came there he was never able to explain even to himself. He was not assaulted for his money; his money and watch were found in his pocket. If he surmised that he fell a victim to Wilford Latimore, he kept his suspicions to himself.

Alfred Latimore was encountered in New York by many that knew him. He had nothing to explain—but the publicity given the infamous Latimore and Glyde-Fitch conspiracy, confirmed him in the resolve to go to Europe.

In after years, when the great Latimore-Glyde-Fitch conspiracy was discussed, everybody marveled that the insurance companies and the authorities had not divined the truth sooner. Horribly as Mrs. Latimore was mutilated, there were people who argued that the case was very badly managed from the outset.

A year or more elapsed before Maxwell discovered a chain of evidence than warranted the opinion that Fox, who was hanged beside Easy Jack, was no other than the wayward man known in Pollocks Corners as Will Ford—"the wickedest boy raised in the county."

(THE END.)

Another New Woman Question.

"Here's a problem for the 'new woman,'" he said, as he moved in the direction of the door, so that he could make his escape easily if it became necessary.

"Go ahead," said the fashion editor resignedly.

"Well, she is adopting man's habiliments as rapidly as she can."

"So it's claimed."

"She is imitating him in all possible ways."

"So it's claimed."

"Her hair will go next."

"Some women wear it very short now."

"Well, if she insists upon wearing her hair short, what I want to know is, how she will conceal the fact that she is becoming bald."

Then he dodged and got out just in time.—Chicago Post.

A Gentle Reminder.

He had been reading an Easter bonnet pleasantry aloud to her, but she did not join in his "ha-ha."

He read it over, but she was silent and unappreciative as before.

Then he grew a little indignant and exclaimed:

"Great Scott, Maria; haven't you any sense of humor at all?"

"Really," she replied, "you can't expect anybody to laugh at what he doesn't understand. It has been so long since I've seen an Easter bonnet that I honestly don't feel like assuming to know what one is."—Washington Star.

His Biblical Objection.

Brown—Enpec won't let his wife have a servant.

Jones—Why?

Brown—He says no man can serve two masters.—Town Topics.

Sarcastic.

"What does it remind you of when these homely Muglet girls wash their faces?"

"I don't know, sir. What?"

"Irrigation of the plain."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EXILED BY A THREAT.

The Man Who Made the Threat Always Keeps His Word.

"There are some men of such unrelenting purpose that when they once register a vow to do a certain thing no human agency can cause them to alter their resolution," said Mr. George Rice, of Arkansas, to the Washington Post.

"Here is a little story taken from life, every incident of which came under my own observation. The facts are truly stated, and can be easily verified. About ten years ago, in a little Southern town, two friends of mine, a young man and a man of middle age, had a difficulty, and the former fell dead, pierced through the heart with a bullet from a revolver. The blame all rested with the deceased. He came of a highly respectable family, but had fallen into convivial habits, and when drinking was very ugly. Time and again he had made threats against the man who killed him. Friends of the latter told him of the threats, and begged him to avoid a meeting, which he did whenever possible. At last it came to a question of killing or getting killed, and he obeyed natures' first law.

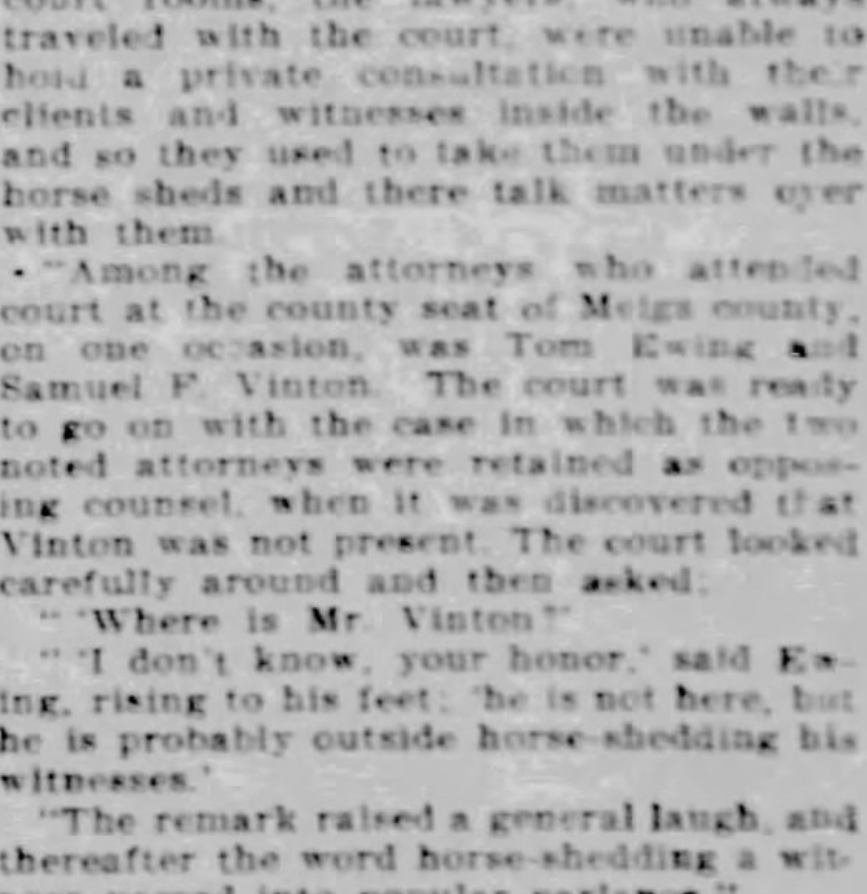
"A jury would have cleared him beyond all doubt if the case had ever come to trial, but it never did. Instead, he forfeited his bond of $8,000, and the cash was paid over by my hands. The man who did the killing left for parts unknown, and has never returned. Why did he not stand trial? Simply because the father of the deceased solemnly declared in the presence of all his townsmen that if John —— was acquitted of slaying his son, he would become the boy's avenger. He would kill his son's slayer. The old man was never known to break his word. His courage was of that desperate kind that feared nothing. Nobody doubted that he would do just what he said, so I advised John —— to clear out, and as there had been enough killing, he went.

"Ten years have gone by and the old father has never relented. He stands ready to-day to make good his oath. Argument and persuasion are useless, and a good man is forced into banishment as long as the other lives. He is getting very old now and his health is feeble. His stay on earth is short, but until he goes the sentence of exile stands."

A HANDY RACK.

The Umbrella and Cane Problem Finally Solved.

Procure two strips of wood, each three feet six inches long by three inches wide and an inch thick. Paint or enamel these in any way that seems good to you; then screw on down the center of each strip of wood half a dozen ordinary iron hat hooks, to be obtained of any ironmonger for a few cents. Nail the two strips of wood up in your entrance hall, or wherever you wish the rack to go, at a distance of two feet apart, and the rack is complete.



A WALKING-STICK RACK.

"HORSE-SHEDDING" A MAN.

Singular Origin of the Phrase in Pioneer Ohio Times.

Gen. Grosvenor has given the Washington Post the origin of the phrase, "horse-shedding a man." He says:

"In days gone by the Ohio courts held sessions at different county seats at certain periods known as court terms. To accommodate the large crowds of litigants and witnesses who would flock in from points for miles around the county seat when court was in session, the county authorities erected sheds near the court house, where the litigants and their witnesses could tie and feed their horses while they attended court, and these sheds became known as horse sheds. Now, owing to the limited space of the court rooms, the lawyers, who always traveled with the court, were unable to hold a private consultation with their clients and witnesses inside the walls, and so they used to take them under the horse sheds and there talk matters over with them.

"Among the attorneys who attended court at the county seat of Meigs county, on one occasion, was Tom Ewing and Samuel F. Vinton. The court was ready to go on with the case in which the two noted attorneys were retained as opposing counsel, when it was discovered that Vinton was not present. The court looked carefully around and then asked:

"'Where is Mr. Vinton?'

"'I don't know, your honor,' said Ewing, rising to his feet; 'he is not here, but he is probably outside horse-shedding his witnesses.'

"The remark raised a general laugh, and thereafter the word horse-shedding a witness passed into popular parlance."

HE TIED HER SHOESTRING.

Then He Was Inclined to Pride Himself Until the Fall Came.

She was pretty and pert, and as the theatre train swayed around the high curves of Harlem four men in dress suits glanced at her approvingly, says the New York Herald. All at once she made a discovery and her manner let every one into her secret. One of her shoes was unlaced. At first she made a show of stooping to tie it up, but she was not comfortably adjusted for lacing her own shoes. In fact, it was a physical impossibility. The four young men in dress suits saw it and soon were discussing the young woman's dilemma.

"I'll make a bluff at it, anyway," said one of them as the train left the Fiftieth street station. Whereupon, to the delight of his companions and the astonishment of those who hadn't observed the situation, he arose and, kneeling deliberately at the feet of the fair one, he raised his hat politely and said:

"May I have the?" etc.

Her red lips parted, showing two rows of pearly teeth, while a faint color mounted to her cheeks.

"If you will be so kind," she said.

It was a mighty pretty foot, and none too quickly the job was done neatly and deftly. The pretty woman thanked him and he returned to his seat. He was plainly inclined to plume himself in the eyes of his companions, who made various remarks about "having her on the string," etc., all of which was heard by her, as was evidently intended. At the Forty-second street station she arose, and, pausing a moment before the young man as she passed, sweetly inquired:

"May I ask where your store is?"

And then she vanished.

Such is Fame.

An old colored man who wheels rubbish out of alleys in a southside residence district considers himself pretty well known among the people away from whose back doors he pushes ashes. One morning recently one of the gentlemen who employs the African walked out into his back yard and spoke familiarly to the ash wheeler. "What is your name?" he asked, in addressing the colored man. "George Washington," was the reply. "Washington—Washington," repeated the gentleman; "it seems to me that I have heard that name before." "Gues you have," rejoined the African. "I have been wheeling ashes out of these alleys for 'bout ten years."—Chicago News.

After the Beautiful Sermon.

"You ought to have gone to church this morning, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, removing her wraps. "It was such a beautiful sermon. The preacher showed that everything has its place in the plan of creation. Even the snakes, mice, lizards, caterpillars, fleas and things of that kind that we consider nuisances, fill some important and useful mission in life, he says, if we could only know what it is."

"Did he say anything about that freckle-faced Stapleford boy next door?" asked Mr. McSwatt.

"Don't scoff, Billiger. It was such an uplifting discourse. It reconciled one to the—O, look! Look."

"What's the matter, Lobelia?"

"That nasty cockroach! Ooh! Kill it quick!"

He Whistled.

He—Nice dog! Have you taught him any new tricks since I was here last?

She (sweetly)—Oh, yes, he will fetch your hat if you whistle!—Boston Globe.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the liability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Currency Points.

F. H. M., Eve, Ky., asks: "How are we to get rid of our national debt, if the output of the mints is only about $40,000,000 per year—that is, pay our interest and debt?

"Silver men say not enough gold is mined to pay interest on our national debt; is this true, and what is it?

"Do our silver, paper and greenbacks pass at their face value in Germany, France and Mexico, and why? Are all the above taxable, and why?

"Please answer the above at once, as our Congressional fight is on, and the above are some of the radical points made by silver men."

We can not see why any one should deem these points important, for they are not. As to the first question, it appears to assume that the bonds of the United States and the interest thereon are paid in gold coin. "Payable in gold" means in money of gold value. Interest is paid by the government in currency, and so are the bonds. Of course you understand that the holder has the right to demand gold coin; and if he does, he gets it. But banks and large business men prefer paper money to coin of any kind, because of its convenience; and all they want is money which passes at a par with gold.

Your question also seems to imply that you think all the gold coined by the mints goes into the treasury. This also is an error. It belongs to the persons who owned the gold bullion of which it is made, and it goes to them. Not a dollar of it goes into the treasury, unless it is made from gold bars in the treasury belonging to the government. The only money the government can obtain is that paid for customs and internal revenue taxation. And of course, it can only pay out the money which it receives.

As to the second question, the amount of gold mined in the United States last year was about $50,000,000. The total interest on our public debt is only about half that.

Bear in mind this: the point is not to have all payments made in gold coin, but in currency wherein the word "dollar" means the actual value of a gold dollar, not the value of a silver dollar, which is only about half that of a gold dollar.

Our paper money does not pass anywhere in any foreign country, no more than English five-pound notes, or French 100-franc notes, circulate here. This is the rule the world over. The only exception is a limited use of foreign notes where two boundaries join. At Detroit and Toledo, it is not infrequent to see a Canadian note; American paper money is found occasionally in Canadian border cities. It is taken simply as a courtesy, and as soon as these notes get into a bank they are sent back. On the Mexican border—at El Paso, for instance, where there is a town on each side of the Rio Grande—American silver dollars pass for their face on the Mexican side, simply because the holder can get its full value by crossing the river with it.

American paper money does not circulate among people in foreign countries at all. A bank which has American connections will take it as an accommodation to an American traveler, but that is not "circulation" in the proper sense. A man going from here to Europe exchanges his money in New York banks for English, or French, or German money; but it would not be correct to say these all "circulate" in the United States.

Greenbacks are not taxable, because they are an obligation of the government, and no government taxes its own securities. Other forms of money are taxable.

"Sound" Money.

J. P., Triumph, Minn., asks: "Please answer the following question. I cannot comprehend its meaning: Why is gold money called honest, and sound, while silver and paper are not?"

Your question is incorrect. Honest money or sound money means any form of currency, whether coin or paper, wherein the word "dollar" means the value of the gold in a gold dollar. This is the condition which exists at present, and which has existed ever since 1834, except during the suspension of specie payments, from 1862 to 1878.

The free coinage of silver, with unlimited legal tender power, would simply change the "dollar" to mean the value of the silver in a silver dollar—about half what the dollar is worth at present.

In our first coinage law, passed in 1792, the ratio between our gold and silver coins was fixed at 15 to 1. This was done because as bullion, 15 ounces of silver and 1 ounce of gold were of equal value. This market ratio held good for a few years, but about 1805 gold coins became worth, as bullion, a little more than silver coins of the same face. When gold would sell for more, as bullion, than its face as coin, of course it went out of circulation. (See Benton's "Thirty Years' View," vol. 1, chap. cv. Also "Report in the Currency," 1878, pp. 519, 554. Also, House Report No. 513, p. 5, 24th Congress, 1st session, March 26, 1836, for proofs of the disappearance of gold from circulation).

We had a true bimetallic currency so long as the bullion value of the silver and gold coins was the same. When gold appreciated in value, we were on a monometallic silver basis. No law can be passed which would in such a case as this, depreciate the value of gold down to that of silver, or that would increase the value of silver up to that of gold.

We stayed on an actual silver basis until 1834, when the coinage laws were revised, and the ratio of 15 to 1 was changed to 16 to 1. This, however, did not restore bimetallism; for, at the ratio of 16 to 1, the silver dollar was worth a cent or so more than the gold dollar. So gold came into the country from abroad, and silver disappeared from circulation. For many years bank notes were by far the greatest portion of the circulation. It was very rare to see a silver dollar. The writer was a little boy in the last half of the 50's, and remembers distinctly that whenever a business man took in a silver dollar he saved it, and sold it to the banks for a cent or two more than its face. Hundreds of men remember the same facts.

Hence we were really on a gold basis from the coinage law of 1834, and the change in the ratio. We have been on a gold basis ever since. The above are actual facts of the case, no matter what the poor deceived and misled Populists may say.

Cardinal Wolsey.

H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: Thomas Wolsey was born in Ipswich, England, in 1471, died in 1530. He graduated at Oxford, entered the church, became chaplain to Henry VII about 1506, and was afterward entrusted with a secret mission to the Emperor Maximilian, in which he was so successful he was made dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII appointed him his almoner. During the war with France he went with the king, and after the capture of Tournay was made administrator of that see. Suitors at court eagerly bought his patronage, and he grew rich rapidly. In 1514 he was made archbishop of York. Leo X made him cardinal, hoping through him to get Henry's aid against the French. Wolsey was next made lord chancellor of England, and in 1518 he received additional honors from the pope. He exercised nearly all the powers of the pope in England, and he really governed England through the king, and he took an important part in European political intrigues. When the Reformation came up, he entered warmly into the king's plans for its suppression in England. The part Wolsey took in the divorce of Henry from Catharine of Aragon made Anne Boleyn his enemy. When she married the king, Wolsey was stripped of his dignities and retired to Esher. On Nov. 4, 1530, he was arrested on a charge of high treason, and conducted toward London, although he was very ill of dropsy. He became so ill he died on the journey at the monastery at Leicester.

The Ratio.

A. P. Rathbun, Wis., asks: "Was there ever any ratio between gold and silver except that which was established by law?"

There is a ratio between the values of any two commodities. What that ratio is, depends entirely on their relative prices. The establishing of a ratio between the values of silver and gold has always been on the basis of their commercial ratio. We first coined them at 15 to 1, and that was fixed upon because the ratio of their market values was then 15 to 1. But their market values changed relatively to each other, and in 1834 the coinage ratio was changed to 16 to 1. It is absurd to fix a coinage ratio that differs from the market ratio, because it is a matter which law can not cover, for law can not fix values. Suppose a law were passed fixing the ratio between the values of wheat and corn at 2 to 1. With wheat at 70 cents a bushel and corn at 35 cents, this would be all right; but you can see how soon the law would become a dead letter.

Cities in Different States.

J. M. B., South Moline, Ill., asks: "Please name cities whose territory is in different states and counties under the same municipal government or city corporation."

The most conspicuous instance we recall just now is Texarkana, which received its name because it is in three states—Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. We do not know whether they under the same municipal government or not. Will some Texarkana subscriber inform us? Kansas City, Mo., is a double town, that portion west of the Missouri river being also called Kansas City, it being in Kansas. They are separate corporations, however.

Charles Dickens.

W. P. K., Nasble, Va.: Charles Dickens, the novelist, was born in a suburb of Portsmouth, England, February 7, 1812; died at Gad's Hill, near Richmond, June 9, 1870. The family removed to London, where the father was imprisoned for debt, and Charles worked in a blacking factory. The episode of his life is given in David Copperfield. The father retrieved his fortunes, sent Charles to school, and afterward put him in an attorney's office. He studied shorthand, and became a parliamentary reporter on a newspaper. In 1834 he began writing sketches. In 1836 he married Miss Catharine Hogarth, and the same year the Pickwick Papers appeared, which made him a popular writer. Nicholas Nickleby appeared in 1838, and in 1842 he visited America. His works appeared regularly in the years intervening until his death. In 1859 he started the periodical, Household Words, which was very successful. In 1858 he and his wife separated, for reasons never made public. As an incident of this separation Household Words was discontinued. He then started All the Year Round, in which his later works appeared. David Copperfield is in no sense an autobiography of Dickens. Scenes from his boyish career are in it, like the one mentioned above, and his difficulties in learning short-hand, but that is all.

Three Colloquialisms.

E. G. S., Livermore, Cal.: The phrase, "to crawfish," means to back out of any enterprise, and refers to the common crayfish of our inland waters, which darts backward when frightened, as do crabs, lobsters, and other shell fish.

The name "Johnny jump up," applied to both the wood violet and the pansy, is said to have originated in the United States; the significance of the name we do not know. If any reader does, we shall be obliged if he will inform us.

The word "rig," to mean a horse and vehicle, is in common use, but its origin is obscure. Probably it comes, in a remote way, from the nautical term. The rig of a vessel is necessary before she can sail; hence "in full rig" is used in speaking of a person arrayed with care for any festive occasion. It would seem that as a horse and vehicle are necessary before one can drive, the word "rig" is used in the same sense.

That Snake Story.

J. P. L., Brandon, Fla., writes: "In the Weekly Blade of April 30, third page, third column, is a snake story from Florida, which I desire corrected. The young lady mentioned is a near neighbor of mine, and is highly indignant over it. She saw the snake and killed it with a shovel that happened to be near. That was all. There was no hypnotizing, no brother with a gun, and no fainting."

As the article states in its first sentence, we took the story from the Philadelphia Press, presuming it to be correct. We trust the young lady will accept the publication of the correction in the proper spirit.

French Silver.

J. A. N., Martin, Idaho, asks: "Does France coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and does it pass at that rate?"

The coinage ratio in France is 15½ to 1, but she does not have free coinage. The amount coined was limited for several years after 1873, and in 1877 she stopped entirely the coinage of legal tender silver. Not a single franc has been added to her legal tender silver since then. New pieces have been coined, of course, to take the place of worn coins, but no additional issue has been made since 1877. That is the way she keeps her silver at par with gold. Like our silver dollar, it is token money.

Major-General the Highest Now.

S. R., Brunson, Mich., writes: "In the Question Bureau, in regard to the highest rank in the army, you said it is Major General. When Grant was promoted last he was called 'General in Chief,' and Webster's dictionary says it is the highest, also Zell's cyclopedia says so, too. Why do you say Major General?"

We said, and say now, that Major General is the highest regular rank in the United States army. We have had Lieutenant Generals, and General (not "General in Chief"), but the office was created for a particular individual, as a mark of honor, and the act creating it specified that the rank should lapse when the person died or resigned.

The Charleston Earthquake.

A. J. C., Dallas, Wyo.: The Charleston earthquake happened on August 31, 1886, at 9:52 p. m. The shock was of 1¼ minutes duration. Subsequent to this there were more than 100 shocks of more or less violence during a period of several weeks. Some of these also caused damage.

Allopath and Homeopath.

W. P., Columbus, Ind., asks: "Will you please explain in the Question Bureau, the difference between allopathic and homeopathic theories?"

The theory of Hahnemann was that the proper medicines to be administered in a disease are those which provoke similar symptoms in a healthy person. Besides this rule for the selection of the proper medicine, Hahnemann believed in the administration of very minute doses. The term allopathy is not claimed by the regular profession. It would imply that they always gave medicines which produced contrary effects from those produced by the disease, and this is not true in very many cases.

Sherman Law Repeal.

C. F. W., Grand Ledge, Mich., asks: "Will you please give the exact date of the repeal of the Sherman law?"

The act repealing the purchasing clauses of the Sherman law became a law on November 1, 1893.

The North Carolina.

F. A. C., Nevada, Mo., asks: "Please state whether the old United States man of war North Carolina, 74 guns, is still afloat. She was used as a receiving ship at Brooklyn navy yard 40 years ago."

The name does not appear in the official list, nor among the receiving ships. She was probably broken up long ago.

Miscellaneous.

A. P., Carnes, Ia.: We know of no such book.

A. J. M., Everly, Ia.: Your question is one pertaining to the state law of Iowa. Consult a lawyer.

F. H., Philo, O.: Your question is handed to the editor of the Farmstead. Watch that column for reply.

J. M. B., Osage City, Kas.: We are sorry to say we do not know enough about British Columbia to inform you.

J. L. K., Calvary, Va.: We do not know of any pamphlet called "The Impending Political Epoch." Do you mean Helper's "Impending Crisis," printed just before the war? If so, it is out of print years ago.

J. A. M., Nelson, Idaho: The earth revolves like a spinning top, and the line of revolution is called its axis. The ends of this imaginary axis are called the poles. You seem to have the wrong idea entirely.

M. K., Newton, Kas.: The only ingredients in ordinary crackers are flour, water and a little salt. The dough is made very stiff and is kneaded by machinery. The peculiar texture of the crackers is because the dough is rolled between heavy iron rollers, then doubled over and rolled again and again.

Some Are Not Very New.

In the higher education of women it becomes more and more observable that those who pursue the liberal college course are not inclined to dedicate their lives to professional work. In the main they are not ambitious. They covet an education as being a necessary possession, but they do not obtain it with a view to applying it in the struggle for a livelihood. They regard a happy, desirable matrimonial alliance as the natural solution of their earthly existence after their necessarily brief reign in society as belles, and perhaps this is as sensible a conclusion as the majority of them could possibly reach.

No Miracle.

A.—Our friend Gustavus fell to-day from a lader 16 feet high, and is none the worse.

B.—You don't mean it!

A.—It's a fact. You see he dropped from the bottom rung!—Unsere Gesellschaft.

It Does.

The front wheel of a bicycle should be called "Pride," for often it goeth before a fall.—Philadelphia Press.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all such diseases.

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Soon after

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore healed and the swelling went down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise; have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. H. BLAKE, South Berwick, Maine.

This and similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Mark Twain's Joan of Arc has now been published in book form, making a very handsome volume, bound in red and gold cloth, and superbly illustrated. The recollections are by the Sieur Louis De Conte, her page and secretary, and are freely translated from the ancient French into modern English. "Consider this unique and imposing distinction," wrote Louis Kossuth. "Since the writing of human history began, Joan of Arc is the only person of either sex who has ever held supreme command of the military forces of a nation at the age of seventeen!"

F. V. Du Mond visited the scenes intimately associated with the action of the story, and in his illustrations we see the results of his careful studies of the manners and customs of the time. The book contains much additional material which was not published serially in Harper's Magazine, where the Recollections first apeared. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

For King or Country, a Story of the American Revolution, has as is implied by the title, a strong historical basis. The author, James Barnes, has made a success of this tale, which is a good story for boys, whether old or young, full of adventure and movement. The description of the old "Sugar House" prison in New York, and of the secret patriotic societies in the city, while under British rule—both historical—are of especial interest. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Madelon, by Mary E. Wilkins, portrays as do her other novels types of New England village life. Madelon Hautville, a young woman, is the heroine. While returning from a village dance at midnight she stabs a man who accosts her in the road. It proves to be Lot Gordon, who loves her. While she is leaning over him, alarmed at her deed, Burr Gordon, his cousin, whom she loves, appears. He substitutes his own knife for Madelon's, and is arrested later for the crime. The next day Madelon proclaims her guilt and asserts Burr's innocence. Burr refuses to make any statement, and the wounded, jealous Lot feigns inability to speak. Madelon is considered crazy by the townsfolk, and after she has exhausted every means to force Burr to accuse her, she goes to Lot, at his sick bed, and accedes to his condition that she marry him if he will say the words that shall free Burr from prison. Lot then asserts that he attempted suicide. The date for the forced marriage is set, but, when the time comes, Lot, conscience stricken, makes a postponement, and finally absolves Madelon from redeeming her promise. In the meantime Burr has become engaged to Dorothy Fair, who, however, refuses to marry him on the very day of the wedding, being led to believe, by Lot's act, that after all Burr is guilty of having stabbed his cousin. The story ends with the actual suicide of Lot and the marriage of Madelon and Burr Gordon. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

The third and fourth volumes of the Memoirs of Barras, beautifully bound in tan and gold and turquoise blue have been received. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

A King and a Few Dukes, by Robert W. Chambers, is a book which will commend itself not only for its strength and vividness but for imagination and fancy. In this as in the author's recent popular story, The Red Republic, there is the healthy ring of a young and vigorous writer. Mr. Chambers is wholly free from self consciousness, his humor is delightfully spontaneous and this, his last book, while not as thrilling as The Red Republic, will serve to pass some pleasant and decidedly entertaining hours. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d Street, New York.

The Reds of the Midi, an episode of the French Revolution, translated from the Provencal of Felix Gras, by Catharine A. Janvier, is beautifully issued in large type and crimson cloth binding. In all French history there is no more inspiring episode than that with which M. Gras deals in this story; the march to Paris, and the doings in Paris, of that Marseilles Battalion made up for men who were sworn to cast down "the tyrant" and who "knew how to die." The author's epitome of the motive power of the revolution in the feelings of one of its individual peasant parts is the very essence of simplicity and directness; and equally simple and direct is his method of presentment. The book is vastly entertaining for its value historically as well as a tale. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Desperate Remedies is the last novel Harper & Brothers have added to their substantial library edition of Thomas Hardy's works. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

The history of Taxation and Taxes in the United States, under the Internal Revenue System, by Frederic C. Howe, during the last century is not only intensely interesting, but it must also be regarded in this year of a presidential campaign, when the issues at stake are almost solely financial, as especially timely and important. Such a work sketching the organization, development and later modification of direct and excise taxation under the constitution, has just been added to the Crowell Library of Economics and Politics, and is one of the most valuable of this valuable series. The author has made the subject a study for years, and it is doubtful if there is anywhere to be found in a single volume so clear and exhaustive a discussion of the sources of taxation of which the treasury of the United States may avail itself. The story as told by Mr. Howe, covering as it does, the period of the civil war, the reconstruction period, the direct taxes on persons and property, the taxes on income, on corporations, on consumption, especially of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco, reads more like a romance than like a treaties on economics. This book will be found, because of the present political situation, one of the most notable of the year. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston.

Mr. Wayte's Wife's Sister, by Marion Harland, appears in good type and paper binding for summer reading. It is a pleasant story, well written and will appeal to all lovers of wholesome fiction. The Cassell Publishing Co., 31 East 17th street. (Union Square).

The simple announcement of Broken Links, a new novel by Mrs Alexander, is one which will convey pleasure to her many admirers. Her books are always well written, depicting to the life the men and women of the upper middle class in England. This latest work of her pen shows no falling off in her powers, and will please every one who appreciates a clean, cleverly worked-out, old-fashioned story. In Broken Links there is a strain of sadness which while it detracts from lightness and humor, in no wise diminishes the pleasure of the tale. The Cassell Publishing Co., 31 East 17th street, Union Square, N. Y.

Do not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3 for men.

THOSE WHO WRITE.

Frank Stockton is, according to an English review, one of the best after-dinner speakers in America.

There never was a man who detested self-ostentation and advertisement more than the Rev. Thomas Mozley, the famous writer. It is told of him that when he went to see a publisher about an early book of his the publisher who knew him only as a quiet country clergyman, was rather doubtful as to his literary capacity and asked him if he had ever written anything before for publication.

"Yes," said Mozley, "two volumes of sermons—" his listener's face fell, "and about 7,000 leaders for the London Times."

Tennyson was once greatly humiliated by an eminent Scotch surgeon and professor in the Edinburgh university who was entirely devoted and wrapped up in his business. Tennyson had occasion to go to him at one time to consult him in regard to some affection of the lungs. Years afterward he returned on the same errand. On being announced he was annoyed to find that the professor had no recollection of his name or face. He mentioned the fact of his former visit but still the professor seemed not to know who he was. But when the professor had put his ear to the poet's chest and listened to the sounds that the old ailment had made chronic he at once exclaimed: "Ah, I know you now! I remember you by your lung!" And Tennyson was the poet-laureate.

James Lane Allen, the writer whose recent stories have pleased so well, is a typical Kentuckian. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother was from Mississippi. He is tall, straight and has an easy dignity, has deep-blue eyes, a heavy mustache and a firm mouth. He always had a predilection for literature, even after he became engaged in educational work. Finally he threw up everything to devote himself to writing. "Kentucky Cardinal," "Aftermath" and "John Gray" are his best-known works. He argues that no man can put into a book what is not in himself. He possesses a keen sense of humor and has high ideals.

An English writer lets out a secret regarding the way in which young women read novels.

It was in the tram-car, that place in which the experiences are varied enough to make a man cosmopolitan if he will study them. Two girls are talking of what they read.

"Oh, I choose a novel easily enough," one said. "I go to the circulating library and look at the last chapters. If I find the rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves I don't take it, but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin I know it is all right and take it and start to buy sweets to eat while I read it."

Art is Eternal.

Whatever changes may be made in the customs of society, whatever new machines we may invent, whatever manufactures we may supply, fine art must remain what it was 2,000 years ago, in the days of Phidias; 2,000 years hence it will be, in all its principles and in all its great effects upon the mind of man, just the same.—Ruskin.

Family Jar.

The old hen flew from her nest and cackled loud and long.

"When eggs are nine cents a dozen," said the old rooster, eyeing the performance with languid disapproval, "it is a ridiculous exhibition of vanity to make all that fuss over one egg."—Chicago Tribune.

PEARL KINGDOM

FOUND IN A RIVER NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A Great Pearl Fishery That May Rival the Oriental Ones—Important to Jewel Hunters.

The sharpest electrical current of the century was a mild sensation compared to the thrill felt by jewel hunters at the news that pearls had been discovered in the South, and that the pearl industry might become a great business of the United States.

This country, rich in gold and silver, in ores and salt, lacked the precious jewel of the Sea.

The new pearl fishery was discovered in a river of Tennessee, and though the "finds" from it have been few, and the reports and location kept as still as possible, there is every hope that a really valuable pearl field has been found. The discovery was made two weeks ago.

All who have handled gems remember the great sensation caused by the discovery of the Wisconsin pearls a few years ago. For awhile Wisconsin pearls were in such demand that $500 was cheerfully paid for an ordinary gem and $100 for a pearl that now can be bought for $30.

The discovery of the Knoxville pearls was made by a dredger in a small river. This dredger, who was not a professional diver, brought up a large, round shell that had a strange, foreign look to him. He opened it and found an oyster inside. The oyster was of a curious shape, almost round and lay in a shiny, highly polished bed of glistening substance. A second look told the dredger that he had found a mother-of-pearl shell, and that he had in his hand the much desired "pearl oyster" of the sea. In the soft body of the oyster was a small, hard mass which proved to be a white pearl.

So important a find led to further dredging. The result was several of these shells, all of which were sent to New York to be examined by jewel experts. Their finding was that the shells were of the purest mother-of-pearl and that the one pearl discovered had a thick "skin," clear and almost transparent, with a milky opaqueness. It weighed 9¾ grains and was of perfect roundness.

In pearl fishing the diver brings up the shells for the mother-of-pearl that line them. The oyster is not edible, but before throwing it away he feels carefully through it for a lump. The lump means a pearl. Few oysters have gems. One pearl to a thousand oysters is a fair average. It is, therefore, considered a good sign that a pearl was found with such a small examination of oyster shells. And, of course, nothing had ever been done to "plant" the shells.

The pearl fishing in the newly discovered spot will be carried on as rapidly as possible. But this will be slow, at best. The first requirement of a pearl fishery is a lugger or boat for lowering the diver. There must be a wheel for pumping air down the diving tube and every diving apparatus must be present for the diver. When all is ready the man who is hardy enough to take his life in his hand and descend to the bottom of the sea with it must be found.

The scarcity of pearl divers in this country is very remarkable where so much industry exists. There is said to be only one thorough pearl diver, and he is a New England man, who was sent upon a diving expedition in the West Indies, and, losing his diver, had to teach himself to save the expedition from failure.

In the Bahamas there has been a pearl industry carried on for some years. Their principal find is a conch-shell pearl. This is all colors, pink, green, yellow and purple, and is very pretty. But it does not compare in value to the milk-white pearl. The conch-shell pearl is irregular in color, shape and size, and must be "worked" before it can be used for ornaments.

The value of the pearl as a jewel of trade is that it requires no workmanship after it is discovered. It is brought to the surface in the oyster, washed and put into the bottle. When the bottle is full it is shipped to a jeweler. The pearls are ready for necklaces, rings and pins.

The most valuable pearl is the round one nearly white. The oval ones have their uses, but bring less money. A good pearl of nine grains brings fully $40. That was the exact price for which the Knoxville pearl was sold, and had the pearl dealer been inclined to do so he could have held it to secure his price for the first pearl of the new fishery.

A diver in going down for pearls carries a big bag with him to hold the shells. It is full of water and the shells are dropped in carefully until the bag is full. A tug at the life line, and he is raised up to unload and descend again.

The size of a pearl oyster shell is as big as a dinner plate. It lies tipped upon the bed of the ocean, with others growing near it. It rests against a stone, as though it had drifted along when small until lodged firmly. The knocking against the stone may have made the irritation in the shell which produced the pearl. Opinions of experts differ. Many think the pearl the work of a parasite that bores holes in the shell and lives in it. Old shells full of parasites have the most pearls.

Divers are so careful of the oyster shell that they will not drop them into a bag, but prefer to come up to the lugger with a shell in each hand and go down again.

The lining of the shell is a very beautiful thing. It is used for countless ornaments, among them being opera glasses, table tops and table ornaments. The making of these is so delicate that the shells are sent to Germany and Austria, where the art is well known, and there the lining is carefully removed, and the pearl sent to this country in other shape. The mother-of-pearl is valuable enough to repay the trouble and expense of diving for it.

A diver gets $2 a pair for the shells lined with pearl; and if he is expert he can gather 300 pairs in a day.

The diver, as he has existed in this country, has been a dock diver, trained to lay submarine foundations and to remove wreckage. He works in the dark and runs no risk from the deep-sea fishes.

The pearl diver walks or runs upon the bottom of the sea. His lugger is a two-masted or a steamboat that moves along rapidly with the tide, dragging the life and air lines with it. The diver upon the bed of the sea or river must keep pace with the lugger, picking up the shells as he runs. His rubber suit gives him speed and he can bound along like a rubber ball upon the bed of the water.

The depth to which a diver can go is not greater than 100 feet. Below this the pressure of the water is too great. To lower him to this depth he must wear iron shoes that weigh fourteen pounds, and must have eighty pounds of lead strapped around his waist. When lifted off the lugger, feet first, he weighs 300 pounds. His first sensation on entering the water is a frightful pain in the ears, and in all exposed parts of the body where the air suit cannot keep pressure away or where the air becomes unevenly distributed. He sinks rapidly, but once upon the bed of the ocean he is ready for work. The shells look so enormous to him that he is sure he cannot lift more than one at a time, and the novice will give the life-line a tug and be lifted to the surface, only to find, when out of the magnifying powers of the water, that he has a small shell in his hand.

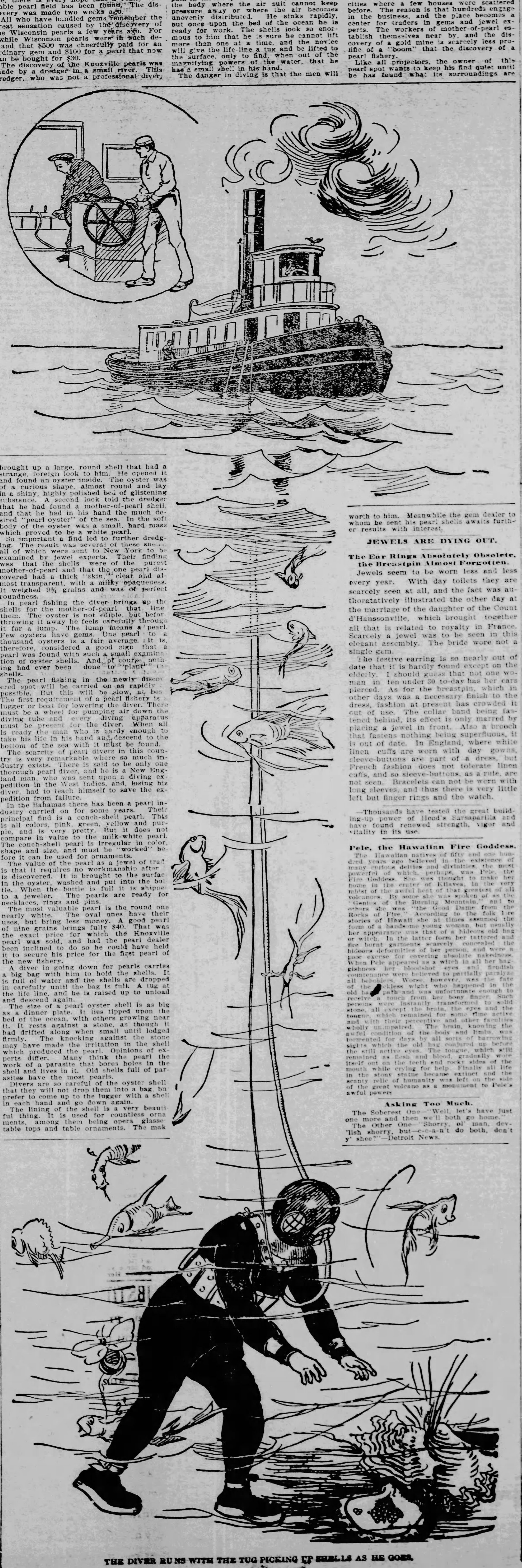
The danger in diving is that the men will not keep the wheel going that pumps air to the pipe that supplies the diver with air—that the boat may sail over some submarine obstruction in which the life-line will get tangled. An old anchor with the rope drifting from it seriously endangered the life of one diver. The dangers below are poisonous fish that will bite a man's feet or fingers, or sharks that nip them off at a bite. A poisonous "stone" fish secretes itself behind the oyster shell, and gives the diver serious injury if stung.

In a river, like the newly discovered Tennessee fishery, a diver could remain below an hour without trouble, as the depth where the shells lie is not great. But at 100 feet a buzzing in his helmet warns him after fifteen minutes to come up for a breath of air. He gets this by having the glass front of his helmet unscrewed, and by breathing deeply for five minutes.

Divers become deaf from the pressure upon the ear drum. They also run great risk of paralysis from disturbance of the circulation of the blood. The heart suffers from the same cause, and the lungs, if weak, rupture at the first descent. It takes the greatest hardiness, and any illness of the body, from a weak joint to a sneezing cold, lays a diver up until entirely recovered.

The banks of a pearl fishery become very valuable. Towns spring up and shipping starts into activity. Railroads are pleased to make connections, and there become cities where a few houses were scattered before. The reason is that hundreds engage in the business, and the place becomes a center for traders in gems and jewel experts. The workers of mother-of-pearl establish themselves near by, and the discovery of a gold mine is scarcely less prolific of a "boom" that the discovery of a pearl fishery.

Like all projectors, the owner of this pearl spot wants to keep his find quiet until he has found what its surroundings are worth to him. Meanwhile the gem dealer to whom he sent his pearl shells awaits further results with interest.



THE DIVER RUNS WITH THE TUG PICKING UP SHELLS AS HE GOES.

JEWELS ARE DYING OUT.

The Ear Rings Absolutely Obsolete, the Breastpin Almost Forgotten.

Jewels seem to be worn less and less every year. With day toilets they are scarcely seen at all, and the fact was authoratatively illustrated the other day at the marriage of the daughter of the Count d'Hanssonville, which brought together all that is related to royalty in France. Scarcely a jewel was to be seen in this elegant assembly. The bride wore not a single gem.

The festive earring is so nearly out of date that it is hardly found except on the elderly. I should guess that not one woman in ten under 30 to-day has her ears pierced. As for the breastpin, which in other days was a necessary finish to the dress, fashion at present has crowded it out of use. The collar band being fastened behind, its effect is only marred by placing a jewel in front. Also a brooch that fastens nothing being superfluous, it is out of date. In England, where white linen cuffs are worn with day gowns, sleeve-buttons are part of a dress, but French fashion does not tolerate linen cuffs, and so sleeve-buttons, as a rule, are not seen. Bracelets can not be worn with long sleeves, and thus there is very little left but finger rings and the watch.

—Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

Pele, the Hawaiian Fire Goddess.

The Hawaiian natives of fifty and one hundred years ago believed in the existence of many curious deities and divinities, the most powerful of which, perhaps, was Pele, the Fire Goddess. She was thought to make her home in the crater of Kilavea, in the very midst of the awful heat of that greatest of all volcanoes. By some she was spoken of as the "Genius of the Burning Mountain," and to others she was "the Good Dame from the Rocks of Fire." According to the folk lore stories of Hawaii she at times assumed the form of a handsome young woman, but usually her appearance was that of a hideous old hag or witch. In the latter form her tattered and fire burnt garments scarcely concealed the hideous deformities of her person, and were a poor excuse for covering absolute nakedness. When Pele appeared as a witch in all her haggishness her bloodshot eyes and fiendish countenance were believed to partially paralyze all beholders. Worse, however, was the fate of the reckless wight who happened in the old hag's path and was unfortunate enough to receive a touch from her bony finger. Such persons were instantly transformed to solid stone, all except the brain, the eyes and the tongue, which remained for some time active and with their perceptive and other faculties wholly unimpaired. The brain, knowing the awful condition of the body and limbs, was tormented for days by all sorts of harrowing sights which the old hag conjured up before the still active eyes. The tongue, which still remained as flesh and blood, gradually wore itself out on the teeth and rocky sides of the mouth while crying for help. Finally all life in the stony statue became extinct and the scanty relic of humanity was left on the side of the great volcano as a monument to Pele's awful power.

Asking Too Much.

The Soberest One—"Well, let's have just one more and then we'll both go home."

The Other One—"Shorry, ol' man, devlish shorry, but—c-c-a-n't do both, don't y' shee?"—Detroit News.

The Farsmtead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Salt Water On Land.

E. H., Oklahoma: If your land has already a sufficient quantity of salt, any addition to it would be of no value. Much will also depend upon the composition of your soil. Water containing 1 part of salt (chloride of sodium), to 300 parts of water, would be beneficial to most soils. Pure salt contains 60 parts of chlorine and 40 of sodium to each 100 parts, which gives two of the important constituents in the ash of every vegetable. In many instances crops of grain, roots or grasses have been increased 20 to 50 per cent by applying salt to the soil at the rate of 3 to 16 bushels per acre. Its affinity for water, like that of gypsum, of attracting dews and atmospheric vapor to growing vegetation, makes it valuable for supplying moisture in time of drought.

Cow Jerks Her Hind Feet.

F. H., Ohio:—Have you examined your cow's feet to see if they are sound. Open the claws and see if there is any disease or foreign matter between them. As your cow has recently calved it may be that the nerves of the hind limbs may have been compressed by the passing of the calf through the pelvis. You should give her ¾lb. Epsom salts, 1 oz. ginger and 1 oz. gentian in a quart of warm (night) water in which there is stirred a teacupful of molasses. Afterward give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpeter in drinking water once a day for four days. Feed no corn for two weeks. Keep her bowels regular with an occasional bran mash. Put rock salt where she may lick at it at will. All herbiverous animals must have salt to thrive. If she be poor feed generously with best chop feed, but if she is fat reduce her rations a little until she throws off some of her fat.

Weak Eye in Horse.

R. O. D., Tennessee: As the loss of one of the eyes of your horse was caused by a whip, the other eye has sympathetic affection. Ophthalmia has probably developed, and the horse may lose his eyesight. You might try a course of treatment with benefit, if not success in curing the trouble. Give the horse a physic of 3 drachms Barbadoes aloes; pulverized ginger root, 1 drachm, and pulverized gentian root, 1 drachm, made into a ball. After this operates bathe the eye freely with cold water for half an hour. Wipe dry and then apply twice a day ½ oz. extract of belladonna, dissolved in a pint of distilled or rain water. This may be applied with a syringe or with a very soft feather. Give these powders night and morning on the tongue: Colchicum, 1 oz.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders. Feed no corn, and give a bran mash every third day until four of them have been fed. Dampen his hay a little so that no dust particles may get into his eye.

Rape.

G. P., Kentucky: Rape does not come under the head of fodder plants. It is principally cultivated for sheep grazing. There are two varieties—winter and summer rape. It is among the very best projects for sheep. It may be raised on any land that will produce corn. If you will write to J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to your congressman, you will receive a pamphlet telling you all about rape.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dehorning Cattle.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In an article on dehorning in The Blade of April 30th L. B. W. takes the ground that it is cruel to dehorn cattle, and asks those who follow this practice to give their reasons (if they have any other than profit and convenience. Now, I shall not go into a learned and profound discussion to prove that from a purely ethical standpoint dehorning is perfectly right and proper, but will simply state the facts as I see them, and leave each man to judge for himself.

In the first place, let it be admitted that the operation is painful; so also is it painful for one cow to be hooked by another. True, it is only in a small degree, generally, compared with taking the horns off, but then the horns are taken off once for all in about one minute, while the hooking goes on from day to day. If L. B. W. is good at figures, perhaps he can figure out how many times a cow would have to be hooked to equalize one dehorning.

The use of drugs for removing the horns from small calves is all right, if it does the work thoroughly, which is not always the case, but even if it is successful with small calves, it is of no use with grown cattle. Farther, if we have no right to dehorn unless it be merciful to the animal, then we have no right to castrate animals which we do not need for breeding purposes, for castration can be defended only upon the grounds of profit and convenience.—Ironsides.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Home-Made Starter.

Mr. S. A. Babcock, of Ohio, writes to the Country Gentleman as follows regarding a home made butter starter:

"I wish to say to those who do not know that fact, that for a dozen years we have been making gilt-edge butter, and needing a starter we evolved the idea of buttermilk. We had not then seen it advised in print. It has proved satisfactory from the start.

"We save the first buttermilk drawn from the churn for next churning—about half a pint for a gallon of cream. The evening prior to churning, warm the cream 70 to 90 degrees, according to whether the cows are Jerseys or not (Jersey cream is not so easily injured by high temperature). Stir in buttermilk, set in warm place and churn in morning after chores are done up. We seldom fail in reaching desired results, i. e., satin finish cream. We use barrel churn and brine salt.

We warm cream on kitchen stove and set on a shelf behind the reservoir, the hot water in which helps keep up temperature. I will say, however, that our kitchen is always free from odors, a thing that does not always exist in every house. We churn twice a week, and ship weekly to special customers, hence we know that the butter suits.

"Once this past winter I forgot to save our starter, and was compelled to do it the old way, and was greatly surprised at the poorer quality of the butter.

"In conclusion I wish to say to those of less experience that the great secret of success in butter making is to be able to see at every stage that your butter, or cream, is right, and if not right what will make it right—to be able to turn defeat into victory. No amount of dairy instructions can make a good butter maker where there is no earnest application.

"It seems the simplest thing to-day to make good butter and do it every time, no matter what the wind or weather, the heat or cold. And yet I have done my work among common facilities—often churning on a summer's morning under the apple tree, and in winter's chilling blasts beside the kitchen stove—sometimes being caught with frozen cream and anon that which has stood too long 'mid summer's heat. It is all in knowing what to do under the circumstances."

The Bunch Yam Sweet Potato.

The bunch yam sweet potato is of southern origin. It is a sport from the old plantation "yellow yam" of Mississippi, and originated on the plantation of Mr. James Harvey, of Lowndes county, Mississippi, several years ago. A plant among Mr. Harvey's potatoes growing upright and throwing out no runners attracted his attention, and he saved the potatoes from the peculiar plant and planted them the next season. The vines came true to the parent plant, and thus the "bunch yam" originated. Mr. Harvey found it more prolific than the long vine sort, and so he cultivated it extensively and introduced it among the neighbors.

It is not a vineless plant, but it grows in stools more like the Irish potato or red clover, and can be cultivated close up as long as desired. Occasionally, in very rich soil, the vines make a joint or two and fall over to the ground, but in no sense do they run like the long-vined varieties.

What the "bunch yam" lacks in vine it makes up in potatoes. It is one of the heaviest yielders, if not the very heaviest of all sweet potatoes. It is yellow, sweet and oily, and of good flavor and a splendid keeper. We have kept it successfully simply by "holeing in," often the fashion of the earlier days. We throw up a ridge, hollow it out a little in the middle, put down six inches of dry straw, pile up the potatoes along in the center of the ridge, cover with straw again, then up-end cornstalks all along the sides and cover six to eight inches with dry dirt and put two two-foot planks cap-shape along the top to break the rains and insure dryness. In this way the "bunch yam" will keep from season to season.

A friend was given a little peck basketful of "bunch yam" sweet potatoes three years ago. He is a practical sweet potato grower. He made good use of his present, and last year raised one thousand barrels of "bunch yam" sweet potatoes. He has abandoned all other kinds except one. He finds ready sale for his yams at from two to three dollars a barrel in Nashville. Only last week he told us of a test he made of the "bunch yam" with two other kinds. The rows were side by side, and he asserted that the "bunch yam" yielded three bushels to one of either of the other kind.

There may be a better sweet potato for the north, but there certainly is not for the south and southwest.—Cor. Epitomist.

HILL'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT CURE; greatest of remedies; one bottle cures you. HILL MEDICINE CO., 84 East 13th street, New York, N. Y. Send for circular.

The happiness of married life depends on the wife's health oftener than on any other one consideration. An ailing woman is a source of discontent to herself and a burden and drag upon her husband. Women by taking more interest in their own physical condition would lay the best foundation for married happiness and every other happiness. More than half the suffering which saps the energies and sours the disposition of women is directly traceable to some disorder of the organs distinctly feminine. There is no real need of such troubles; they are invariably cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which reaches and strengthens the internal generative organs as no other treatment can possibly do. By restoring health and strength to this most important part of the feminine constitution, the "Favorite Prescription" gives new tone and energy to all the rest of the body.

One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This splendid volume of 1008 pages, includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to women, with directions for home treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing "examinations," and generally useless "local treatment," so dreaded by modest women. The book contains the most comprehensive explanation of human physiology and the rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with over 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. Dr. Pierce is now distributing a new free edition of half a million copies. A copy will be sent *absolutely free* to anyone who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at $1.50 except only that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth.

Bark Lice On Apple Trees.

Several specimens of apple trees were received a few days ago at the Wisconsin experiment station from W. F. Ramsey, of Marinette county. They were affected with bark lice and the sender requested information in regard to their proper treatment. Prof. E. S. Goff, of the station, replied as follows: "Your apple trees are affected with the bark louse (Mitilaspis pomorum). To clean the trees of this insect I would advise first, to give them thorough cultivation and if they are on poor soil to fertilize the soil at once with thoroughly decayed barnyard manure. Second, to wash the trees immediately with soft soap diluted to the consistency of cream. I think this treatment will prevent the trouble.

"By examining the trees about the first of June you will be able to tell if many of the eggs have escaped destruction because the young are active at this time, and appear as very minute insects crawling about the tree. By spraying the tree with kerosene emulsion then you can destroy the greater part of the young. If these directions are followed I think you will have no further trouble."

Notes in Dairying.

In watering, see that each cow has a liberal supply and if she does not drink enough look after her and ascertain the reason. If the cow does not drink freely the supply of milk will soon begin to fail. As for her winter rations of food, one can not do better than to feed her night and morning 15 pounds of ensilage and three of shorts, with five of clover hay at noon.

Let the sunlight into the stables. Darkness is conducive to disease. Dark cow stables are an abomination, because disease is there. Cows can neither be contented, happy nor well unless in proper quarters, well ventilated, clean and roomy, and so convenient as to invite prompt attention to their simple needs.

It stands to reason that cows will get more sustenance from fodder when it is properly cut up for them to eat with ease. Testing cows with equal milking capacity, it was found that 721 lbs. of cut fodder produced as much milk as 1,132 pounds of uncut stalks. This is a difference which demands our attention.

The beginning dairyman must outline some method for making a profit out of the by-products of his dairy. These will consist of skim milk, butter milk or whey. They can all be fed back to the cow to make more milk, and in the opinion of many dairymen, this is the best disposition to make of these articles.

Care should be taken not to dry off too soon the young heifer in her first year of milking, as this habit, formed early in life will cling to her subsequently.

She should continuously have a ration to develop muscle and the milk organs—a diluted or extended grain ration, instead of concentrated foods.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Ducks.

We have found ducks very profitable, fully as much so as hens, and we have a liking for them, says the editor of the Illinois Farm and Fireside. They are hardy and easily raised, and are not subject to roup, cholera, nor do lice trouble them.

There is abundant room for choice in varieties, but for profit there is not a better breed than the Pekins, though the Rouens are a good second. Pekins are a pure white with a creamy undercolor, and the breed has been in this country only a few years, having been brought from Pekin, China, at first. They are the most prolific layers of all the breeds of ducks, producing from 150 to 200 eggs each in a year. They begin to lay early if they have been well kept through the winter, and the eggs are large and pure white in color.

It is best to use hens or an incubator to hatch ducks; and they may be raised "by hand" very easily, if they have a warm place to sleep. A young duck is mostly appetite, and is not particular as to what is given him to eat, just so it is wet and soft, and they will live and thrive on food that would starve a chick. We feed corn meal, wheat middlings, scrap-meat and cracked corn, feeding all of it pretty wet, as a duck likes to have his food wet when eaten. A flock of young ducks will eat an astonishing amount of freshly cut grass, if it is chopped into short lengths, and purslane, lettuce, beet-tops and other green stuff of that sort is greedily devoured. If well fed, a Pekin duck will attain to a weight of five pounds in ten weeks, and at that age they are in demand as roasters for the city trade.

It is not necessary to have water for ducks to run in all the time, but they must have plenty of it to drink, and this should be changed often, as they get dirt into it, and it soon gets filled with filth, unless there is a new supply furnished.

There is not a bit of danger of overfeeding a lot of young ducks, as they will eat until their crops hang to the ground, and feel comfortable.

A curious thing about a young duck is the ease with which it can be drowned by a heavy rain. Until their feathers get started, a hard rain will drown them as soon as it will a chicken. When caught out in the rain, they will stand with their heads up and mouths open, and soon give up the ghost. After the feathers start, there is no danger from anything of this kind.

A flock of laying ducks should have one drake to about five ducks, and should be fed corn and cracked wheat, and kept shut up in the morning until they have laid their eggs, or they will wander off and drop them anywhere about the place. Have a dry house for them to sleep in, and have it well bedded with straw which frequently renew.

Her Misfortune.

"It always makes me sad to see a woman go by on a wheel."

"Why?"

"I always reflect that if Eve had had one in the garden of Eden she wouldn't have had time to get into worse mischief."—Chicago Record.

Talmage's Sermon.

FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Sermon Giving Attention to Political Matters and to Politicians.

Washington, May 11.--Never was a timelier or more appropriate sermon than that preached by Rev. Dr. Talmage Sunday morning. The subject was, "Before They Adjourn," having reference to the early dissolution of Congress, and the text selected was: Psalm cv.22: "And teach his senators wisdom."

Senators in this text stand for lawmakers. Joseph was the lord treasurer of the Egyptian government, and, among other great things which he did, according to my text, was to teach his senators wisdom; and if any men on earth ought to be endowed with wisdom it is Senators, whether they stand in Congresses, Parliaments, or reichstags, or assemblies, or legislatures. By their decisions nations go up or down. Lawmakers are sometimes so tempted by prejudices, by sectional preferences, by opportunity of personal advancement, and sometimes what is best to do is so doubtful that they ought to be prayed for and encouraged in every possible way, instead of severely criticised and blamed and excoriated, as is much of the time the case. Our public men are so often the target to be shot at merely because they obtain eminence which other men wanted but could not reach, that more injustices are hurled at our national legislature than the people of the United States can possibly imagine. The wholesale belying of our public men is simply damnable. By residence in Washington I have come to find that many of our public men are persistently misrepresented, and some of the best of them, the purest in their lives, and most faithful in the discharge of their duties, are the worst defamed. Some day I want to preach a sermon from the text in ii. Peter: "They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities. Whereas angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not railing accusation against them before the Lord. But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not." So constant and malignant is this work of depreciation and scandalization in regard to our public men that all over the land there are those who suppose that the city of Washington is the center of all corruption, while, what with its parks, and its equestrian statuary, and its wide streets, and its architectural symmetries, and its lovely homes, it is not only the most beautiful city under the sun, but has the highest style of citizenship. I have seen but one intoxicated man in the more than six months of my residence, and I do not think any man can give similar testimony of any other city on the American continent.

The gavels of our two houses of national legislature will soon fall, and adjournment of two bodies of men as talented, as upright, and as patriotic as ever graced the Capitol will take place. The two or three unfortunate outbreaks which you have noticed only make conspicuous the dignity, the fraternity, the eloquence, the fidelity which have characterized those two bodies during all the long months of important and anxious deliberation. We put a halo around great men of the past because they were so rare in their time. Our Senate and House of Representatives have five of such men where once they had one. But it will not be until after they are dead that they will be appreciated. The world finds it safer to praise the dead than the living, because the departed, having a heavy pile of marble above them, may not rise to become rivals. But before the gavels of adjournment drop and the doors of Capitol Hill shut, there are one or two things that ought to be done, and let us pray God that they may be accomplished. More forcibly than ever before, Congress has been implored to acknowledge God in our constitution. The Methodist church, a church that is always doing glorious things, has in its recent Wilmington conference requested our Congress to amend the immortal document, which has been the foundation and wall and dome of our United States government by inserting the words, "Trusting in Almighty God." If that amendment is made, it will not only please all the good people of the country, but will please the heavens. It was only an oversight or a mental accident that the fathers who made the constitution did not insert a divinely worshipful sentence. They all, so far as they amounted to anything, believed in "God, the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." The constitution would have been a failure had it not been for the divine interference.

The members of the convention could agree on nothing until, in response to Benjamin Franklin's request that the meetings be opened by prayer, the Lord God was called on to interfere and help, and then the way was cleared, and all the states signed the document: a historical fact that all the rat-terriers of modern infidelity cannot bark out of existence! I know that there was an exception to the fact that the prominent men of those times were good men. Tom Paine, a libertine and a sot, did not believe in anything good until he was dying, and then he shrieked out for God's mercy. And Ethan Allen, from one of whose descendants I have received within a few days a confirmation of the incident I mentioned in a recent sermon, as saying to his dying daughter that she had better take her mother's Christian religion than his own infidelity. The article sent me says: "The story has been denied by some of the Allen family, but the Bronson family, some of whom were with the dying girl, affirm that it is substantially true. In such a matter one confirmation is worth more than many denials." So says the article sent to me. There is no doubt that Ethan Allen was the vulgarist sort of an infidel, for, sitting in a Presbyterian church, his admirers say he struck the pew in front of him and swore out loud, so as to disturb the meeting, and no gentleman would do that. I do not wonder that some of his descendants are ashamed of him; but, of course, they could not help it, and are not to blame. But all the decent men of the revolution believed in God, and our American congress, now assembled, will only echo the sentiment of the fathers when they enthrone the name of God in the constitution. We have now more reason for inserting that acknowledgment of Divinity than our fathers did. Since then the continent has been peopled and the great cities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, built, and all in peace, showing that there must have been supernatural supervision. Since the war of 1812, and ours the victory! Since the great financial prostrations, out of which we came to greater prosperity than anything that preceded. Since then the sanguinary, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, and notwithstanding the fact that all foreign despotisms were planning for our demolition, we are a united people, and to-morrow you will find in both houses of congress the men who fought for the north and the south, now sitting side by side, armed with no weapon except the pen, with which they write home to their constituents, who want to be appointed postmasters.

The man who cannot see God in our American history is as blind of soul as he would be blind of body if he could not at 12 o'clock of an unclouded noon see the sun in the heavens. As a matter of gratitude to Almighty God, gentlemen of the American Congress, be pleased to insert the four words suggested by the American Conference. Not only because of the kindness of God to this nation in the past should such a reverential insertion be made, but because of the fact that we are going to want divine interposition still further in our national history. This gold and silver question will never be settled until God settles it. This question of tariff will never be settled until God settles it. This question between the East and the West, which is getting hotter and hotter, and looks trward a republic at the Pacific, will not be settled until God settles it. We needed God's care in the one hundred and twenty years of our past national life, and we will need him still more in the next one hundred and twenty years. Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates of our glorious constitution, and let the King of Glory come in. Make one line of that immortal document radiant with Omnipotence. Spell at least one word with thrones. At the beginning, or at the close, or in the center, recognize him from whom as a nation we have received all the blessing of the past and upon whom we are dependent for the future. Print that word "God," or "Lord," or "Eternal Father," or "Ruler of Nations" somewhere between the first word and the last. The great expounder of the Constitution sleeps at Marshfield, Mass., the Atlantic Ocean still humming near his pillow of dust its prolonged lullaby; but is there not some one now living who, in the white marble palace of the nation on yonder hill, not ten minutes away, will become the irradiator of the constitution by causing to be added the most tremendous word of our English vocabulary, the name of that being before whom all nations must bow or go into defeat and annihilation—"God."

Again, before the approaching adjournment of our American Congress it ought to be decidedly and forever settled that no appropriations be made to sectarian schools, and that the courtship between church and state in this country be forever broken up. That question already seems temporarily settled. I wish it might be completely and forever settled. All schools and all institutions, as well as all denominations, should stand on the same level before American law. Emperor Alexander of Russia, at his Peterhof palace, asked me how many denominations of religion there were in America, and I recited their names as well as I could. Then he asked me the difference between them, and there I broke down. But when I told him that no religious denomination in America had any privileges above the others, he could hardly understand it. The Greek church first in Russia. The Lutheran church first in Germany. The Episcopal church first in England. The Catholic church first in Rome. Mohammedanism first in Constantinople. The emperor wondered how it was possible that all the denominations in America could stand on the same platform. But so it is, and so let it ever be. Let there be no preference, no partiality, no attempt to help one sect an inch higher than another. Washington and Jefferson and all the early Presidents and all the great statesmen of the past, have lifted their voice against such tendency. If a schoool or an institution can not stand without the prop of national appropriation, then let that school or institution go down. On the other side of the sea the world has had plenty of illustration of church and state united. Let us have none of the hypocrisy and demoralization born of that relation on this side of the Atlantic. Let that denomination come out ahead that does the most for the cause of God and humanity. Men, institutions, and religions getting what they achieve by their own right arm of usefulness, and not by the favoritism of government. As you regard the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions, keep politics out of religion.

But now that I am speaking of national affairs from a religious standpoint, I bethink myself of the fact that two other gavels will soon lift and fall, the one at St. Louis and the other at Chicago, and before the national conventions adjourn, I ask that they acknowledge God in the platforms. The men who construct those platforms are here this morning or will read these words. Let no political party think it can do its duty unless it acknowledges that God who built this continent, and revealed it at the right time to the discoverer, and who has reared here a prosperity which has been given to no other people. "Oh!" says some one, "there are people in this country who do not believe in God, and it would be an insult to them." Well, there are people in this country who do not believe in common decency or common honesty, or any kind of government, preferring anarchy. Your very platform is an insult to them.

You ought not to regard a man who does not believe in God any more than you should regard a man who refuses to believe in common decency. Your pocket-book is not safe a moment in the presence of an Atheist. God is the only source of good government. Why not, then, say so, and let the chairman of the committee on resolutions in your national convention take a pen full of ink and with bold hand head the document with one significant "Whereas:" acknowledging the goodness of God in the past, and begging his kindness and protection for the future. Why, my friends, this country belongs to God, and we ought in every possible way to acknowledge it. From the moment that, on an October morning in 1492, Columbus looked over the side of the ship and saw the carved staff which made him think he was near an inhabited country, and saw also a thorn and a cluster of berries (type of our history ever since, the piercing sorrows and cluster of national joys), until this hour our country has been bounded on the north, south, east and west by the goodness of God. The Huguenots took possession of the Carolinas, in the name of God. William Penn settled Philadelphia, in the name of God. The Hollanders took possession of New York in the name of God. The Pilgrim fathers settled New England, in the name of God. Preceding the first gun of Bunker Hill, at the voice of prayer all heads uncovered. In the war of 1812, an officer came to General Andrew Jackson and said: "There is an unusual noise in the camp; it ought to be stopped." General Jackson said, "What is the noise?" The officer said, "It is the voice of prayer and praise." Then the general said, "God forbid that prayer and praise should be an unusual noise in the encampment. You had better go and join them." Prayer at Valley Forge. Prayer at Monmouth. Prayer at Atlanta. Prayer at South Mountain. Prayer at Gettysburg. "Oh!" says some infidel, "the Northern people prayed on one side and the Southern people prayed on the other side, and so it did not amount to anything." And I have heard good Christian people confounded with the infidel statement, when it is as plain to me as my right hand. Yes, the Northern people prayed in one way, and the Southern people prayed in another way, and God answered in his own way, giving to the North the re-establishment of the government, and giving to the South larger opportunities, larger than she had ever anticipated, the harnessing of her rivers in great manufacturing interests, until the Mobile and the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee are Southern Merrimacs, and the unrolling of great Southern mines of coal and iron, of which the world knew nothing, and opening before her opportunities of wealth which will give 99 per cent more of affluence than she ever possessed; and instead of the black heads of American slaves, there are more industrious black hands of the coal and iron mines of the South, which are achieving for her fabulous and unimagined wealth.

And there are domes of white blossoms
  where spread the white tents,
And there are plows in the track where
  in the war wagons went,
And there are songs where they lifted up
  Rachel's lament.

Oh, you are a stupid man if you do not understand how God answered Abraham Lincoln's prayer in the White House, and Stonewall Jackson's prayer in the saddle, and answered all the prayers of all the cathedrals on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. God's country all the way past; God's country now. Put his name in your pronunciamentos. Put his name in your ensigns. Put his name on your city and state and national enterprises. Put his name in your hearts. We cannot sleep well the last sleep until we are assured that the God of our American institutions in the past will be the God of our American institutions in the days that are to come. Oh, when all the rivers that empty into Atlantic and Pacific seas shall pull on factory bands; when all the great mines of gold and silver and iron and coal shall be laid bare for the nation; when the last swamp shall be reclaimed, and the last jungle cleared, and the last American desert Edenized, and from sea to sea the continent shall be occupied by more than twelve hundred million souls, may it be found that moral and religious influences were multiplied in more rapid ratio than the population. And then there shall be our doxologies coming from North and South and East and West, four doxologies rolling toward each other, and meeting mid-continent, with such dash of holy joy that they shall mount to the throne—

And Heaven's high arch resound again
With peace on earth, good will to men.

I take a step further and say that before the gavels of our Senate and House of Representatives and our political conventions pound adjournment, there ought to be passed a law or adopted a plank of intelligent helpfulness for the great foreign populations which are coming among us. It is too late now to discuss whether we had better let them come. They are here. They are coming this moment taking the first full inhalation of the free air of America. And they will continue to come as long as this country is the best place to live in. You might as well pass a law prohibiting summer bees from alighting on the field of blossoming buckwheat; you might as well prohibit the stags of the mountain from coming down to the deerlick, as to prohibit the hunger-bitten nations of Europe from coming to this land of bread—as to prohibit the people of England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Germany, working themselves to death on small wages on the other side of the sea, from coming to this land where there are the largest compensations under the sun.

Why did God spread out the prairies of the Dakotas and roll the precious ore into Colorado? It was that all the earth might come and plow, and come and dig. Just as long as the centrifugal force of foreign despotisms throw them off, just so long will the centripetal force of American institutions draw them here. And that is what is going to make this the mightiest nation on the earth. Intermarriage of nationalities! Not circle intermarrying circle, and nation intermarrying nation. But it is going to be Italian and Norwegian, Russian and Celt, Scotch and French, English and American. The American of a hundred years from now is to be different from the American of to-day. German brain, Irish wit, French civility, Scotch firmness, English loyalty, Italian aesthetics packed into one intermarriage of nationalities into one man, and he an American! It is this intermarriage of nationalities that is going to make the American nation of the ages. But what are we doing for the moral and intellectual culture of the five hundred thousand foreigners who came in one year, and the six hundred thousand who came in another year, and the eight hundred thousand who came in another, and the one million who are coming into our various American ports? What are we doing for them. Well, we are doing a great deal for them. We steal their baggage as soon as they get here. We send them up to a boarding house where the least they lose is their money. We swindle them within ten minutes after they get ashore. We are doing a great deal for them. But what are we doing to introduce them into the duties of good citizenship? Many of them never saw a ballot box. Many of them never heard of the constitution of the United States. Many of them have no acquaintance with our laws. Now, I say, let the government of the United States, so commanded by one political party or both political parties, give to every immigrant who lands here a volume, in good type, and well bound for long usage—a volume containing the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, and a chapter on our government. Let there be such a book on the shelf of every free library in America. While the American Bible society puts into the right hand of every immigrant a copy of the Holy Scriptures, let the government of the United States, commanded by some political party, put into the left hand of every immigrant a volume instructing him in the duties of good citizenship. There are thousands of foreigners in this land who need to learn that the ballot box is not a foot-stool but a throne—not to put your foot on, but someting to bow before.

But whether members of the national legislature or delegates to one of the national conventions, or private citizens, let us cultivate Christian patriotism. Oh, how good God has been to us as a nation! Just open the map of the continent and see how it is shaped for immeasureable prosperities. Navigable rivers, more in number and greater than of any other land, rolling down on all sides into the sea, prophesying large manufactories and easy commerce. Look at the great ranges of mountains, timbered with wealth on the top and sides, and metaled with wealth underneath. One hundred and eighty square miles of coal! One hundred and eighty thousand square miles of iron! The iron to pry out the coal. The coal to forge and smelt the iron. The land so contoured that extreme weather hardly ever lasts more than three days, extreme heat or extreme cold. Climate for the most part bracing and favorable for brawn and brain. All fruits. All minerals. All harvests. Scenery displaying autumnal pageantry that no land on earth pretends to rival. No South American earthquakes. No Scotch mists. No English fogs. No Egyptian plagues. The people of the United States are happier than any people on earth. It is the testimony of every man that has traveled abroad.

For the poor more sympathy! For the industrious more opportunity! Oh, how good God was to our fathers, and how good God has been to us and our children! To him—blessed be his glorious name! To him of cross and triumph be consecrated the United States of America!

There are three great reasons why you and I should do our best for this country—three great reasons: Our fathers' graves, our cradle, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves, your pulses run quickly. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or country churchyard, their dust is very precious to you. I think they died right. Never submit to have any government over their tombs other than that government under which they lived and died. And then this country is our cradle. It may have rocked us very roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe to it! Our boyhood and girlhood, it was spent in this blessed country. Glorious place to be born in, and a glorious place to live in. It has been our cradle. Aye! It is to be our children's birthright. You and I will soon be through.

We will, perhaps, see a few more spring blossoms, and we will perhaps see a few more summer harvests, and we will perhaps gather a few more autumnal fruits; but we are to hand this government to our children as it was handed to us—a free land, a happy land, a Christian land. They are not to be trampled by despotism. They are not to be lacerated by cruelties. They are not to be frightened by anarchies. We must hand this government to them over the ballot box, over the school desk, over the church altar, as we have received it, and charge them solemnly to put their life between it and any keen stroke that would destroy it.

And thou, Lord God Almighty! We put with a thousand-armed prayer, into thy protection this nation. Remember our father's bleeding feet at Valley Forge. Remember Marion and Kosciusko. Remember the cold, and the hunger, and the long march, and the fever hospital. Remember the fearful charge at Bunker Hill. Remember Lexington, and Yorktown, and King's Mountain, and Gettysburg. Remember Perry's battle on the lake, and Hampton Roads, where the Cumberland went down. Remember Washington's prayer by the campfire. Remember Plymouth Rock, and the landing amid the savages. Remember Independence Hall, and how much it cost our fathers to sign their names. Remember all the blood and tears of three wars—1776, 1812, 1862. And, more than all, remember the groan that was mightier than all other groans, and the thirst that stung worse than all other thirsts, and the death that was ghastlier than all other deaths, the mount on which Jesus died to make all men happy and free. For the sake of all this human and divine sacrifice, O God! protect this nation! And whosoever would blot it out, and whosoever would strike it down, and whosoever would turn his back, let him be accursed!

Go home to-day in high hopes of the future. The Eternal God is on he side of this nation. Our brightest days are yet to come.

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that will
  never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before
  the judgment seat;
Be swift my soul to answer him, be jubilant
  my feet; our God is marching on.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN.

Experience of Mrs. Kelly, of Patchogue, Long Island.

There is no period in woman's earthly career which she approaches with so much anxiety as the "change of life." Yet during the past twenty years women have learned much from a woman.

It is safe to say that women who prepare themselves for the eventful period, pass through it much easier than in the past.

There is but one course to pursue to subdue the nervous complications, and prepare the system for the change. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be used.

It is well for those approaching this time, to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She has the experience of years to aid her in advising. She will charge you nothing.

She helped this woman, who says:—

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in my family ten years, with the best results. Some time ago my daughter had catarrh of the womb, and it entirely cured her. I was approaching the "change of life," and was in a deplorable condition. My womb had fallen, and the bearing-down pains and backache were terrible, and kidneys affected

"I began taking the Compound, and my pains ceased. I consider it the strong bridge between sickness and health, and recommend it to everybody I meet who needs it."—MRS. L. KELLY, Patchogue, L. I.

"All is not
Columbia
that Glitters."

Your pleasure and safety depend on knowing what is under enamel and nickel before you buy a bicycle.

No question about Columbias. If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle why buy any but a Columbia?

See the Catalogue. Free if you call on the agent. By mail for two 2-cent stamps

POPE MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Branch Houses and Agencies are almost everywhere. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

All Columbia Bicycles are fitted with
HARTFORD SINGLE-TUBE TIRES
UNLESS DUNLOP TIRES ARE ASKED FOR.
WE KNOW NO TIRES SO GOOD AS HARTFORDS.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy

Hood's Pills

to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HORSES SHIPPED TO EUROPE.

Great Numbers Sent for Army, Farm and Other Purposes.

"Something very near 100,000 horses are shipped from this port every year," declared a prominent horse dealer to the New York Times. "They go to all parts of the world, and are used for all manner fo purposes. Some of them go to drag artillery in the German army, some to carry cuirassiers in the French; others go to draw the lumbering London 'bus, and others again to serve on the farms of all the countries of Europe."

While the 100,000 figure at which this dealer set the export business, was considered too high by several other men in the trade who were visited by the reporter, they all said that from 2,000 to 3,000 a month was certainly not too high, and that some months, when business was unusually brisk, the number might well reach 4,000. "The trade has been wonderfully lively since the trolley cars began to come in," said another man who is up to date in the horse world. "When the horse cars were superseded by trolleys and cable lines, the market was flooded with horses of that sort. They were very cheap, and the demand for them in this country was not very large. As a consequence hundreds of them were shipped abroad. I believe that fully 2,000 horses have been shipped from this port within the last month. The majority are draft horses, but there are also numerous roadsters and saddle horses.

"Many of the London 'bus and cab horses come from here. They are bought up by dealers in big batches and sent over. While a good many of these horses probably find their way into the German army I am not aware that there is any special trade in that direction, or that there are any dealers who make it a separate branch of their business to purchase horses for that purpose. I know horse dealers who are always on the lookout for animals which will serve as heavy draft horses for London brewery wagons and furniture removal trucks, but don't know of any special demand just now for the German army. Besides these horses," continued the speaker, "we get hundreds from Canada. There is a great demand in some quarters for Canadian horses, and they help very materially to swell the numbers exported annually."

The bulk of the export trade is controlled by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the North German Lloyd and the White Star freight line steamships. The Atlantic Transport Company also does an immense trade every year carrying over these cargoes of horses. Sometimes as many as 700 horses will go in one cargo, and from the point of arrival in the old world will be scattered throughout all the countries of Europe, and used for every purpose conceivable.

"OLD BULLION."

Heroic Marble Statue of Thomas H. Benton for Statuary Hall.

Alexander E. Doyle, a sculptor, of No. 229 East Twentieth street, New York, has just completed a clay model for a heroic statue of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, which is to stand in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington.

This is the first of two statues of Missouri's favorite sons which the legislature of that state voted last October to present to the nation. Its companion will be that of Senator Frank P. Blair, by the same sculptor.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

The statue of Benton will be of white marble, and will rest upon a pedestal of Sienna marble three and a half feet high. It represents Benton dressed in the conventional dress coat, standing as if about to address the Senate.

Old friends of this illustrious Missourian who have seen the completed model pronounce the likeness a remarkably good one.

Perfect Wisdom

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicine to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

POINTS ABOUT CUBA.

The Cuban flag has three broad stripes, three of blue and two of white. A blue triangle diminishes from one end and on it is a silver star.

England and Australia are the only other islands which exceed Cuba in natural resources. When not wasted by war Cuba produces, with a large share of her soil untouched, $100,000,000 worth of sugar and tobacco annually besides the products of orchards and forests, rivers and mountain mines.

Where the soil is not a deep dark red it is so black that it shines as though is were oiled. The whole color scheme is brilliant and beautiful.

At present there are about 125,000 Spaniards and 75,000 Cubans engaged in fighting each other. Whenever a regiment reaches Havana there is a show of festivity. Pillars of triumph are erected at the landing-place decorated with laurel and the Spanish colors. The presentation of birds along with flowers is a Spanish custom. Soldiers who secure birds bear them proudly on the butts of their rifles.

The population of Cuba is a little over 1,631,000. The whites greatly outnumber the colored people, there being but 528,798 of the negroes and mulattoes on the island.

The leader of the Cuban rebellion is Maximo Gomez. His home is in San Domingo and his wife and children are music teachers and seamstresses. He has a son who has not engaged in the war, remaining at home to cultivate his $10,000 farm.

Unduly Exciting.

Editor—"This fellow is littering the office with miserable poetry. We'll have to put a check on him."

Poet (who has heard the word check, rushing in)—"I'll be obliged if you'll let me have the check right away, sir."—Philadelphia North American.

WITCH STORY

GREATLY DISTURBS THE QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD OF ST. LOUIS.

Strange Flowers Made of Feathers Were in a Girl's Pillow and Made Her Dangerously Ill.

Corondelet, Mo., has a genuine case of witchcraft, properly vouched for. Miss Neubauer, a handsome young girl, who has been staying with her sister at No. 201 Schirmor street, has been sick for about a year with some mysterious ailment which baffled the best doctors in Carondelet. What the ailment was no one could tell, as it has no symptoms visible. One week the young lady would be well and enjoying the best of health and the next one would find her in bed, a very sick girl.

This, says the St. Louis Republic, continued for some time, and numerous doctors were called in and they would treat her and give medicine which seemed to help her very little. One day last week, while she had a severe attack, several ladies from the neighborhood dropped in to ask about the patient. The conversation finally drifted to spiritualism, hypnotism and witchcraft. How the conversation changed around to that subject is unknown, but it got there and then sickness and witchcraft were discussed. One of the ladies asked Mrs. Hoffmeister, a sister of the girl, where she is staying, if she had ever opened the bed clothes to see if anything was the matter. Mrs. Hoffmeister said she had not, and paid very little attention to the remark, as it was made in a jocular manner. Then the lady told a story of how a friend of hers was sick with a similar disease, and that she was a great believer in witchcraft. She got out of bed and taking a sharp knife, cut the pollow wide open. There, to her great surprise, lay several roses made out of the finest kind of feathers. She was horrified and almost swooned, but was caught by one of the persons in the room, who looked into the pollow and saw the same things. They were taken out and the lady was laid back on the bed, and in several days recovered entirely.

Shortly after the narrative the ladies withdrew, and the story haunted Mrs. Hoffmeister, until she could bear it no longer, and Monday morning she went upstairs and related the story to Miss Neubauer. She jumped out of bed and they cut open the pillow which she used. Among the feathers, almost indistinguishable, were seven perfect roses and a wreath, all made of feathers. Mrs. Hoffmeister laid the roses aside and Tuesday went to a Mrs. Spinning, who lives in the county, a short way from Carondelet. To her she repeated the wonderful find, but Mrs. Spinning merely shook her head and said that she had heard of the same thing many times. Mrs. Spinning said that some one who was in league with the devil had them put there by some unseen hand, and that had they not been removed by the time the wreath worked itself together in a circle, Miss Neubauer would have died. She is a sort of spiritualist, and said that she was on the good side, and would take care of the roses and half-completed wreath. Wednesday she called at the Neubauer home, and in the presence of the family burned them up.

"Now," said Mrs. Spinning, "an old woman who is in league with the devil had them put there, and inside of nine days she will send a young woman here to borrow something. Under no circumstances do you lend or give her anything; no matter how trifling. If you do the old woman will have the same influence over me she had with you. When the old woman finds that you will give the young woman nothing she will come herself. Pay strict attention to my orders and give her nothing."

Mrs. Spinning then left, and ever since Miss Neubauer has been out of bed and is as well as any one of the family. So far no one has shown up, but there is a warm reception awaiting the old woman.

THE WORLD'S WOMEN.

What Has Occurred in This and Other Countries.

Margaret L. Watson, secretary of the Texas Equal Rights association is a candidate for city secretary of Beaumont, Texas, and the lawyers have decided that there is no law against a woman holding the office.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is a most philanthropic woman, and often influences her son, the present czar, to do charitable work. The Dowager Empress has been instrumental in founding several hospitals through "erection by law." She conceived the idea that at every theatre a tax of 5 per cent should be paid on tickets sold. The tax thus collected reverts to the hospitals.

Queen Victoria has ordered a tree to be planted near the drive leading to the sovereign's entrance at Windsor Castle, in memory of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, who was for so many years her majesty's private secretary and keeper of the privy purse.

Mrs. Brownell, the heroine of the civil war, has just taken up her residence in the vicinity of Central Park, New York. She was a bride of ten days when appointed color bearer at the battle of Bull Run. She served at Annapolis Junction and at Roanoke Island, accompanying Burnside's army as far as Newburn, N. C., where her husband was wounded, and they were both honorably discharged. Mrs. Brownell enlisted at the first summons of Lincoln, and throughout her military career seemed to utterly ignore the weakness of her womanhood.

A New York woman has recently originated a new fad which may or may not become popular in society. She invited about forty guests to spend one morning in walking from Central Park to the Fifth Avenue hotel and back to her home, where she entertained them at luncheon. This fad is certainly a healthful one, and what is more important in the eyes of society, it will be "great fun" and a social fad, you know, must be novel and "great fun." The reception the newsboys and street arabs will give the procession has aroused some nervousness among the feminine contingent, and it is said that the men being fully aware of the accuracy of aim of the average newsboy, will not wear silk hats while on the march.

Illinois has forms of woman suffrage recently enacted by special legislation. One is the act providing for district drainage commissioners, by which women are empowered to vote.

Weak Lungs and Consumption

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, of 117 West 45th street, New York—the oldest Lung specialist in the country—explains in popular lectures the germ nature of consumption; the condition of the throat and lungs that leads to it, and the wonderful success of its treatment by specific germicides discovered by him and applied directly to the lungs by inhalation.

Those having weak lungs or any lung complaint can obtain Dr. Hunter's books and full information, free of charge, by addressing him as above.

The Burglar and the Bloomers.

He gently smiled, "These togs," quoth he,
  "Are fine, I must allow,
Where once I floundered hopelessly
  I find the pockets now."
—Washington Star.

When She Cleans House.

Though nature daubs with reckless grace
  In field and wood, without restraint,
One spring-time artist beats her pace—
  'Tis woman, with a pot of paint.
—Chicago Record.

One Caused the Other.

Cholly Chumleigh—"I had a bad taste when I woke up this morning."

Miss Coldeal—"Yes, that is a reflection of the bad taste you had the evening before."—New York Herald.

SUBSTITUTION
the FRAUD of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills
The only perfect
Liver Pill.
Take no other,
Even if
Solicited to do so.
Beware of imitations
of Same Color Wrapper,
RED.

Free!
Good Health

The newest work on Physiology and Hygiene is entitled "Good Health." It is an eighty-page book, illustrated with beautiful cuts and full page plates in colors. It tells everybody how to get well and how to keep well. The price of the book is twenty-five cents, but to the first hundred thousand who cut out this notice and mail it to us, *telling us in what paper they saw it*, we will send this book *absolutely free*. This offer is limited, however, to one hundred thousand copies. After that twenty-five cents each. Address, GOOD HEALTH PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1020, New York City.

No book will be sent unless the advertisement is cut out and enclosed, *and paper mentioned*, as our purpose in giving away this first hundred thousand copies is to test the value of various papers as advertising mediums.

The Sunday School.

Jesus Teaching in the Temple.

LESSON VII, MAY 24, 1896.

Golden Text: The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner.—Luke 20:17.

(Luke 20:9-19. Memory verses: 13-16.)

Read Luke 19:47 to Luke 21:4.

9. Then began he to speak to the people this parable; A certain man planted a vineyard, and let it forth to husbandmen, and went into a far country for a long time.

10. And at the season he sent a servant to the husbandmen, that they should give him of the fruit of the vineyard; but the husbandmen beat him, and sent him away empty.

11. And again he sent another servant; and they beat him also, and entreated him shamefully, and sent him away empty.

12. And again he sent a third; and they wounded him also, and cast him out.

13. Then said the lord of the vineyard, What shall I do? I will send my beloved son; it may be they will reverence him when they see him.

14. But when the husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours.

15. So they cast him out of the vineyard, and killed him. What therefore shall the lord of the vineyard do unto them?

16. He shall come and destroy these husbandmen, and shall give the vineyard to others. And when they heard it, they said, God forbid.

17. And he beheld them, and said, What is this then that is written, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner?

18. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

19. And the chief priests and the scribes the same hour sought to lay hands on him; and they feared the people; for they perceived that he had spoken this parable against them.

Illustrative Applications.

A man planted a vineyard, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into another country for a long time (v. 9). If we don't watch our property, some one else will. If we can't attend to it ourselves, we must trust some one else to do so for us. If we thus leave our interests in the hands of others, they have responsibility for us accordingly, and reckoning time must come sooner or later. This is the order of things in the natural world, and in the moral world. If we have any interest committed to our charge, we must render account of our stewardship. Do we always bear this truth in mind?

He sent unto the husbandmen a servant that they should give him of the fruit of the vineyard (v. 10). It was a servant that made the demand, but it was the land lord that sent the servant. The servant was entitled to all respect as the landlord's representative. And the landlord was entitled to his rent, since the tenants first took the place on hire. If they had supposed that his absence for a long time freed them from responsibility, they now found their mistake. Reckoning day had come at last.

The husbandmen beat him, and sent him away empty. His fault was that he stood for justice, and that was the very thing the tenants would not have. There was nothing unreasonable in his demand, but that only made the matter worse. If he had asked anything unreasonable, they could have made an issue with him; but as he only asked what they knew was right, there was nothing for them to do but to beat him and send him away empty. Nothing makes us madder than being called on to do right when we are determined not to do right.

The lord of the vineyard said, What shall I do? I will send my beloved son; it may be they will reverence him (v 13). If we love a benefactor, we are likely to love those dear to him. His son stands for him in a peculiar sense; and reverence for the father will show itself in reverence for the son. It ought to be so that a man's servant will be received with favor for the employer's sake; but even where the servant fails of recognition, a son ought to be honored, if there is any right spirit toward the father. The reception of the son is a test of the feeling toward the father, by those to whom the son comes.

They reasoned one with another, saying, This is the heir; let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours (v. 14). If we are not grateful to a benefactor, we chafe under a sense of our indebtness to him. If we are not ready to do our duty toward him, we come to feel that he and we are hostile to each other. Bitter hatred is an outgrowth of just this state of things. This is a natural result of a wrong estate of mind on our part. He who does not love God, and who is not ready to obey God, comes to hate God. God's servants, God's son, and God himself, are hated by those who are unwilling to serve God. If men who do evil persistently could have their own way, they would destroy God. We can have no place for God unless we are willing to serve him implicitly.

The scribes and the chief priests sought to lay hands on him in that very hour . . . for they perceived that he spoke this parable against them (v. 19). Of course, those persons were made angry when they saw that the teachings of Jesus were against them. It is human nature that they should feel so. None of us like to have a preacher point out our faults in his sermon. If he shows that we have a bad spirit, it only makes the matter worse. If a preacher should really furnish evidence that we were desirous of destroying God's Son, we should want to destroy the preacher. We generally dislike the truth in proportion as it reflects on us and our course.—H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

Luminous Face Powder.

The society ladies of Paris have adopted a luminous face-powder. The blue and yellow rays of light falling upon the face and shoulders of ladies in full dress give them in the electric light often a ghastly appearance, and in the gas a sallow look. The electric light is especially rich in rays of violet, and these have a most unpleasant optical effect upon the human face. To the avoidance of this effect a certain French student has recently been giving his attention, with the result that he has produced a face powder that is as delicate and fine as the popular article made from rice. The foundation of this luminous powder is sulphate of quinine, which has been dissolved in alcohol and is mixed with sulphate of zinc. It retains its brilliancy for several hours in the hottest sun. In addition to being an adjunct of womankind to heighten beauty, it has been found to protect its user from the depressing effect of the sun. The face is first dampened by the lotion made from the quinine, and alcohol, and then powdered with the sulphate of zinc. The only objection to the powder is the taint of selfishness that attends it. When the lady has completed her toilet she plunges her powder puff into the box of luminous powder and passes it sparingly over her face and neck. From that moment she takes a brilliant color that is as delicate and as conspicuous as the pure white of Paris marble, and which has the effect of giving to all other faces in the immediate vicinity a citron-yellow tint that is destructive to beauty. The powder wards off from the complexion the damaging colored rays that are in the spectrum, and thereby purifies the tint of the skin so that it is freed from all blemishes brought by the light, and becomes so pure as to be almost transparent.

A Comforting Thought.

There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and of all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres makes every difficulty an advancement and every conquest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire virtue is to gain her, and zealously to labor after her ways is to receive them.—Colton.

Sentiment and Reality.

It was a pretty little love scene—the picture they were looking at, and the title was "the old, old story."

"What is the old, old story?" she asked, artlessly.

"Oh, I reckon it is something about getting robbed by the umpire, or something of the sort," he answered.—Indianapolis Journal.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 3 of this paper.

TWO EXISTENCES

MYSTERY IN THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Under the After Effects of Illness She Has Asquire Double Consciousness.

At a recent meeting of the Clinical society, says the London Medical Press, a distinguished suburban practitioner, whose name is withheld, in order not to afford any clue to the identity of the patient, showed a girl, twelve years of age, who exhibited in the most complete and indubitable form the condition known as "dual existence," or "double consciousness."

Last year, after a severe illness, which was diagnosed to be meningitis, she became subject to temporary attacks of unconsciousness, on awakening from which she appeared in an entirely different character. In her normal condition she could read and write and speak fluently and with comparative correctness. In the altered mental condition following the attack she loses all memory of ordinary events, though she can recall things that have taken place during previous attacks. So complete is this alteration of memory that at first she was unable to remember even her own name, or to identify herself or her parents. By patient training in the abnormal condition she has been enabled to give things their names, though she still preserves a baby fashion of pronouncing.

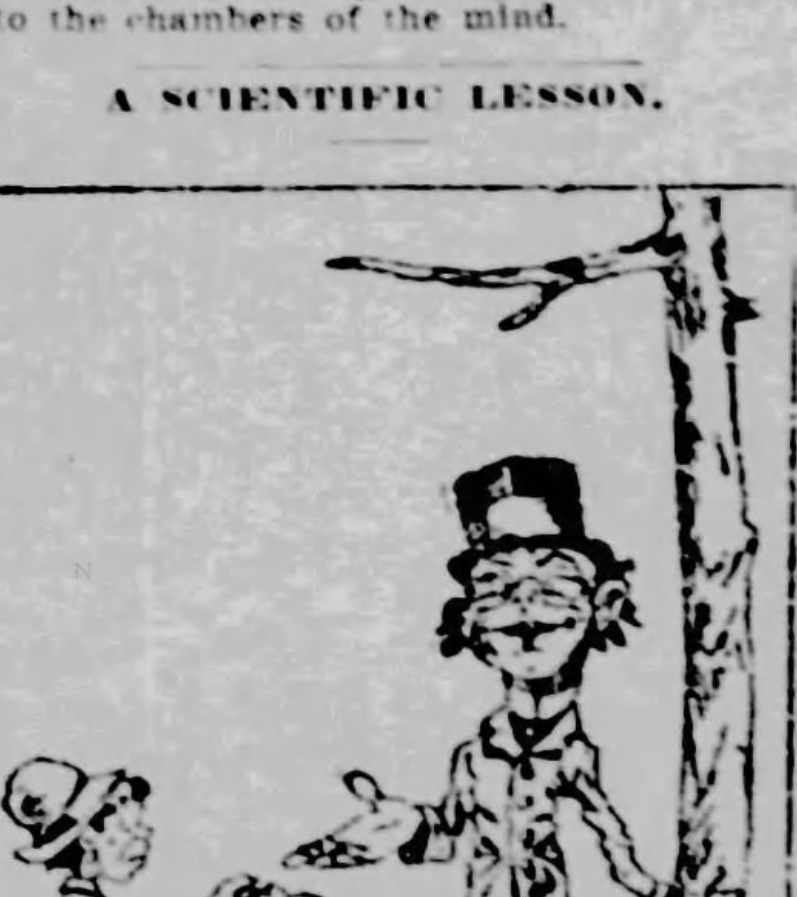
She sometimes remains in the abnormal condition for days together, and the change to her real self takes place suddenly, without exciting surprise or dismay, and she forthwith resumes possession of her memory for events of her ordinary life, to the exclusion of those which have transpired during the abnormal state. During the last month or so she appears to have entered on a new phase, for, after a mental blank of a fortnight's duration, she awakened completely oblivious of all that had happened since June, 1895, and she alludes to events that took place just anterior to that date as though they were of quite recent occurrence; in fact, she is living mentally in July, 1895.

These cases, though rare, are, of course, not infrequently met with, and they have been carefully studied, especially in France, where women appear more prone to neurotic manifestations. The hypothesis that finds most favor is that the two halves of the brain do not work in unison; in other words, that there has been some interference with the connections which, in the ordinary normal being, make of a wonderfully composite organ like the brain, one organic whole. Sometimes one part of the brain, and sometimes the other, takes possession of the field of psychical activity, and, as each part works to the exclusion of the other, we get the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde transformations.

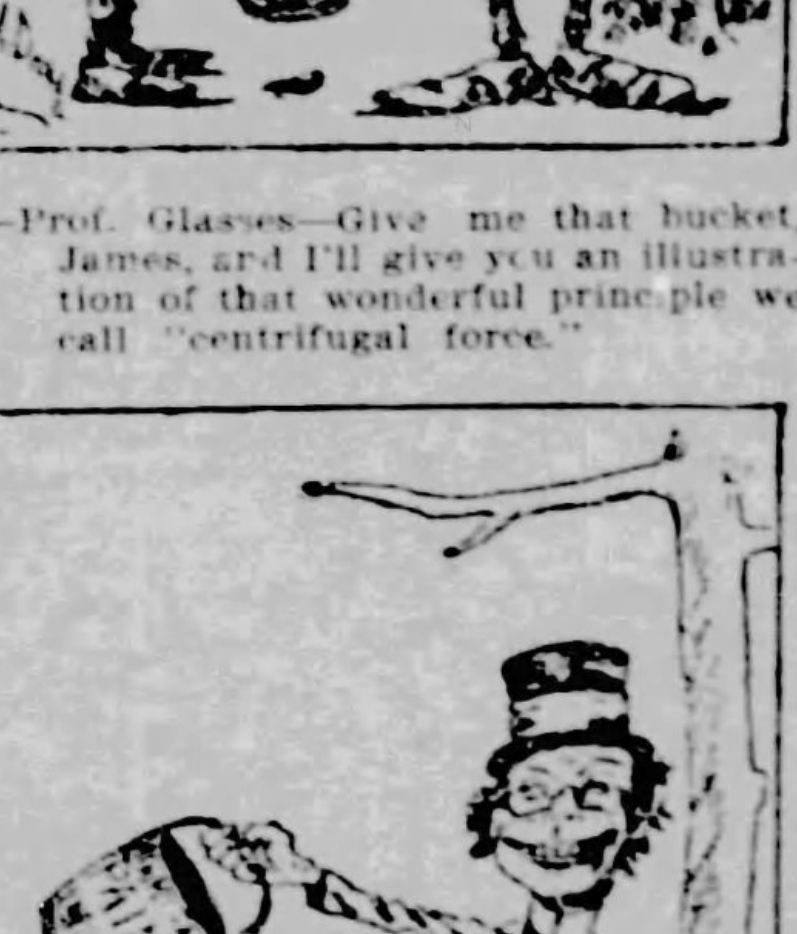
THOU AND I.

Thou and I for many a day,
Care, have trudged the self-same way.
Fast companions, I and thou,
Like the bullock and the plow.
I could toil, but at my back
Thou wert coming in the track;
All the fruit my labors bear
To force a furrow for the share.
Hard fellowship—rough constancy—
Like one that all too faithfully
Clings in ill days, yet hath no art
To put an unction to the heart.
But coming often speaks alone
In dull reproach's numbing tone.
So Care, as youth and fortune fly,
As time writes records at my eye,
More oft, an uninvited guest,
Thou comest not to be repressed,
And with the privilege of kin,
Who left the latch, and pass within
Unchecked, the straight way thou dost find
Into the chambers of the mind.

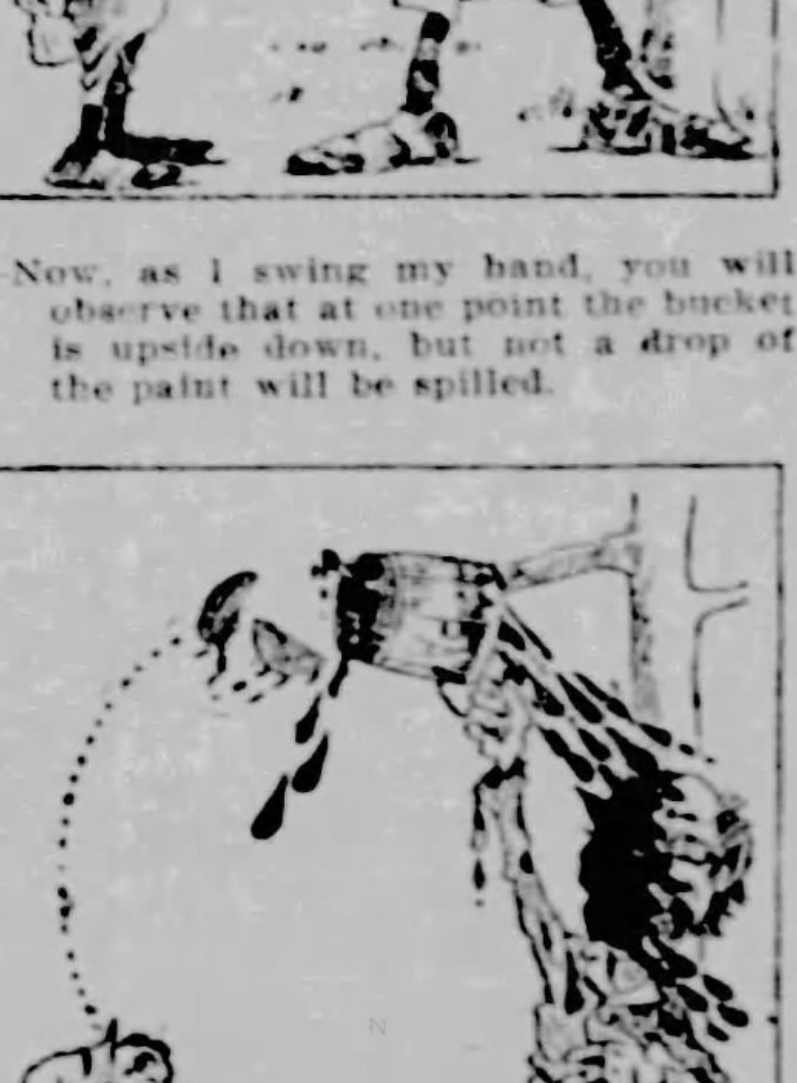
A SCIENTIFIC LESSON.



1.—Prof. Glasses—Give me that bucket, James, and I'll give you an illustration of that wonderful principle we call "centrifugal force."



2.—Now, as I swing my hand, you will observe that at one point the bucket is upside down, but not a drop of the paint will be spilled.



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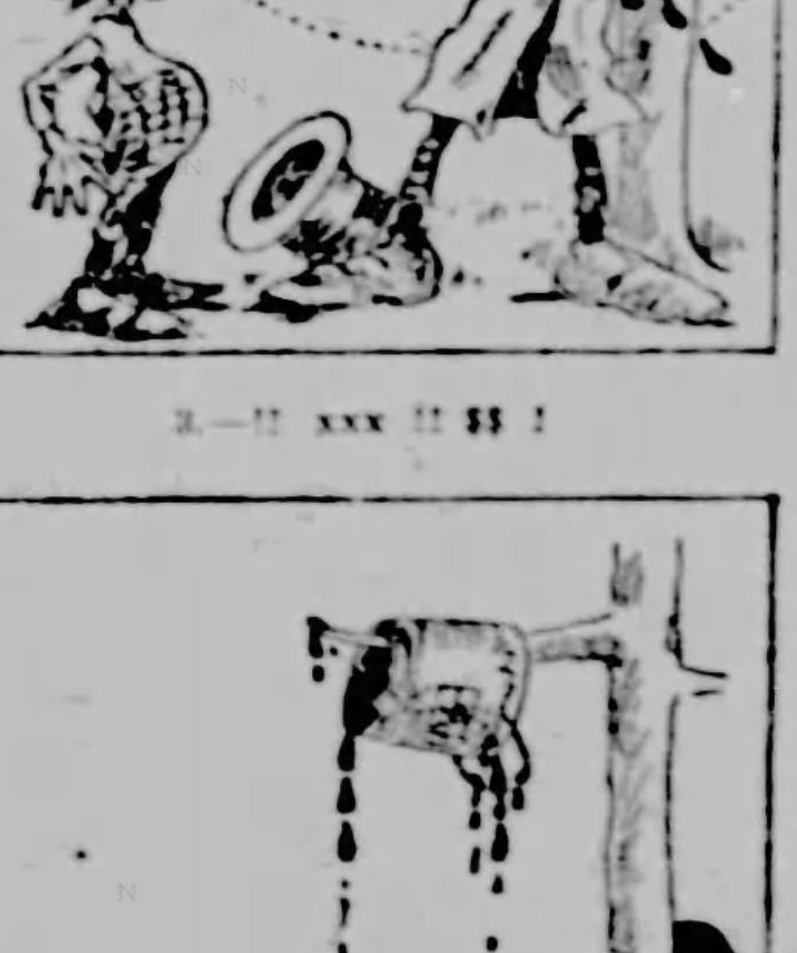

4.— ?

Gold Plated Rats.

It is said to be a common practice for the boys in watch and jewelry factories to kill rats which infest the buildings and burn the bodies to obtain the gold. Many oiled rags are used in burnishing watch cases, and in time they become impregnated with gold. The rats eagerly devour these rags, and a few months of this kind of diet fills the interior mechanism of the rat with a gold plating.

Twice a year the boys have a grant cremation. The rats are caught by the hundreds and burned in a crucible. The intense heat drives off all animal substances and leaves the gold in the shape of a little lump. The amount of the precious metal obtained in this way is not large, but it gives the ingenious youngsters plenty of pocket money. In some factories young Napoleons of finance buy up in advance the shares of their fellow-workers in the rat colony.—Boston Traveler.

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20 Rich Female Photos, [illegible] see all you wish 1 c. Lock Box 4, Hurleyville, N. Y.
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Ha! Ha! Ha! How a Married Woman Goes to bed. 11 Rich and Racy Pictures, secure, only 1 c. Lock Box 4, Hurleyville, N. Y.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES
ALL MAKES AND MODELS, must be closed out. $50 New High-Grade '96 models $32.50 each. Stock of bankrupt house. Send at once for descriptive bargain list. C. V. Mead & Prentiss, Chicago.

THE NEW BLADE
Sewing Machine.

Our offer of the new Blade Sewing Machine, in connection with the paper, still holds good. We omit the large advertisement for lack of space.

THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE, and the Weekly Blade one year, for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

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The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 202 Grand St., New York.

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We send you the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that Calthos will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, Spermatorrhea and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
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Manhood Restored, small, weak organs enlarged, Night emission, exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility and effects of self-abuse quickly and permanently cured. I will send (sealed) free the receipe of this simple remedy, which cured me after everything else had failed, and will cure you. Address,
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and all wasting diseases should write to me for advice.
I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men, the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple but most remarkably successful Remedy that completely cured me, and fully enlarged me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural size and strength. I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases, and no one need hesitate to write me, as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once, you will always bless the day you did so. Address,
THOMAS SLATER, Box 2314
Shipper of famous Kalamazoo Celery, Kalamazoo, Mich.

How Nails Are Named.

Two accounts are given of the origin of the terms "sixpenny," "eightpenny," "tenpenny," and so on, as applied to the various sizes of nails. According to one statement, when nails were made by hand the penny was taken as a standard of weight, and six were made to equal the weight of a copper penny. This explanation is open to criticism on account of the very small size of the nails, of which six were needed to balance even the large sized, old fashioned copper penny. Others are much more probable. One explanation holds that tenpenny nails originally sold for tenpence a hundred, sixpenny nails for sixpence a hundred and so on, the smaller nails selling for the lower price. Another explanation is that 1,000 nails of the tenpenny size used to weigh ten pounds, 1,000 of the sixpenny size six pounds and so for other sizes. Of the ordinary sixpenny nails there are eighty to the pound; of the eightpenny, there are fifty, tenpenny, thirty-four; twelvepenny, thirty-nine.

Impossible.

"James," rembarked his better half, caressingly, "we need a ton of coal; when you pass the dealer will you order it up?" "Impossible, my dear," responded her euchre-loving spouse. "You can not order it up and pass at the same time."—Philadelphia Press.

Drunkenness is a Disease.
Will send free book of particulars, how to cure "Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit" with or without knowledge of the patient. DR. J. W. HAINES, 187 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

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ROBINSON LOCKE................Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

M'KINLEY'S PORTRAIT.

We have had so many inquiries for portraits of Hon. Wm. McKinley, that we have made arrangements for a limited number of a very fine picture which Gov. McKinley himself says is "the finest portrait of myself which has ever been made."

It is printed on excellent plate paper, 22 by 28 inches; the face is life size; printed in black on a tinted background; fac-simile of McKinley's signature below; a work of art which is an ornament to any gentleman's library or parlor.

We will mail a copy of this magnificent portrait, in an extra large and heavy pasteboard tube, to any address, on receipt of only 50 cents.

Or, for one dollar, we will send a copy of the Weekly Blade one year and one copy of the picture. To subscribers who send us $1, we will extend their subscriptions for one year from the date of expiration, and mail a copy of the picture.

Order quickly, for the supply we have will soon be exhausted. Address all orders: "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

NEW VARIETIES OF CORN.

In response to a number of requests, we offer our subscribers two new varieties of Indian corn on very advantageous terms. Read the advertisement on the seventh page carefully, and see if you do not want to try one or both of them. They are excellent, and you will be glad you made the trial.

THE BOSSES DEFEATED.

The anti-McKinley knife-grinders will now cease their labors. There will be no opportunity to use their knives. With the emphatic endorsement given by Indiana, their last ray of hope died out, and they are left in outer darkness, to wail and gnash their teeth. The delegates who are instructed for the various state candidates can not be consolidated on any one man; the bosses have, therefore, nothing to trade upon.

Furthermore, the strength of the state candidates is waning. Four Morton delegates from Brooklyn, in the very heart of the Platt stronghold, declared for McKinley on Wednesday; and they are but the first of the procession which will march into the Ohio camp within the month to elapse before the meeting of the St. Louis convention.

It is now an open secret that Quay is preparing to cast his strength to McKinley. In point of fact, he must do it, or meet revolt in his own state. Whether he will come into camp before the convention, or make a dramatic climax in that body itself by joining the McKinley column, remains to be seen. It is absolutely certain that Pennsylvania will give her vote to McKinley, however Mr. Quay arranges to do it.

The fact is now brought home to the anti-McKinley combine that a "boss" is without power when the people do not agree with his views. In point of fact, a state boss is usally an impostor. If he has the sagacity to divine accurately the trend of public sentiment, and start off briskly in that direction early enough, he is at the head of the procession; but if he imagines that the people will follow en masse, and starts out on a line not favored by them, he will be in the predicament of the men whose motto is "anything to beat McKinley."

M'KINLEY AND REED.

Why not make the ticket McKinley and Reed? The fact is demonstrated that the former is certain of the first place on the ticket. He is the favorite of the masses of his party. But Mr. Reed is certainly the second choice of the largest number, and they would be glad to have him on the ticket for the Vice Presidency.

That office was intended, by the framers of the constitution, to be the second position of honor and importance in the national government. That it has not been so, is because party practice has been to nominate for geographical reasons, and not because of statesmanlike qualifications. Mr. Reed possesses the latter in full degree, while geographically his state makes a proper pendant to Ohio.

There is no good reason why New York should be honored continually by being given the second place. Worthy Republicans reside elsewhere, as well as within her borders. There is every reason why Mr. Reed should be named for Vice President; and his election would restore the original importance of the position. With him in the presiding officer's chair, the younger Senators, impatient of the red-tape and crusted precedents which have so long controlled it, would aid him in a reform by which the upper house would become progressive and in touch with the times.

McKinley and Reed, by all means!

After three years' litigation over the Stanford estate, Mrs. Stanford has been enabled to pay to Leland Stanford, Jr., University the bequest of $2,500,000 left to it by the late Senator Stanford. The university will derive from the bonds thus received interest at the rate of $10,000 a month. The whole Pacific coast will rejoice that this splendid institution of learning will not have its usefulness impaired from lack of funds to carry out the designs of its founder.

The Philadelphia Press is authority for the statement that President Cleveland now has twenty-seven policemen and detectives to watch over his safety. Wonder if he takes this precaution to keep the Chicago nomination away from him.

Tillman thinks very poorly of his own party. He says the "gold bugs" are buying up the silver Democrats. The latter ought to be scored by Pitchfork Ben for being venal.

Not a Democrat dares to say he will be a candidate for the Presidency until the fat blunderer in the White House has signified what he intends to do.

Since the Illinois convention, there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with Hanna.

With all the Maine man's ingenuity he cannot count a quorum at St. Louis.

McKinley is a scorcher.

THE RAINES LAW.

No wonder the liquor men and their allies in the cities of New York state are raising a row over the new Raines liquor law. It is so drawn as to cover, with the strongest possible provisions, the loopholes through which vice and crime use the saloons for their own unholy ends. Among the objections which have been made to the law is that the abolition of local excise boards, and the vesting of their former powers in a state board, will remove the restrictions now thrown about the traffic, and that "dives" will flourish. This is directly contrary to the fact. The law throws a mesh of intractive restrictions around the liquor traffic such as it has never been known before in the state of New York. It provides, first, that "a liquor-tax certificate shall not be granted" to a "person who has had a license revoked under the laws in force immediately prior to the passage of this act by reason of a violation of such laws." The other inhibited persons are those under 21 years old, convicts of felony, aliens and foreign corporations or co-partnerships, or persons engaged in an unlawful occupation. These provisions wipe out all the old offenders against the liquor laws as a sponge wipes a slate. Against the creation of a new class of offenders it provides, first of all, for a bond in twice the amount of the tax—this will be in New York city $1,600—against the permission of gambling on the premises, or the permission of "such premises to become disorderly." The bond is also that the dealer "will not violate any of the provisions of the liquor law."

Here at once are created in the two bondsmen for such a large amount two searching inspectors of the character of the liquor dealer. For if that dealer or any employe of his sells to a minor, an intoxicated person, an habitual drunkard or any person to whom he has been forbidden to sell, or if he sells in illegal hours—which are the hours of Sunday and between 1 and 5 a. m. on week days—or sells adulterated liquor, or sells any liquor within 200 yards of a fair, or permits any girl or woman (other than a member of his family) to sell liquor, or if he has his door or entrance open, or even unlocked, from street, alley or adjoining premises during unlawful hours, or has during those hours a curtain, screen or blind or opaque glass in his windows, these bondsmen lose their $1,600. The bond, by the way, is in no case less than $500, though the lowest tax for rural saloons is $100. The provisions above set out as to the opening of saloon doors and the use of blinds and the like on Sundays and of nights are worth a thousand men to the police force of New York city.

But the lawless liquor dealer's troubles only begin with the forfeiture of his bond. He might get other bondsmen and go on, if that were all. But the penalty is $500 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, and the forfeiture of the money which he has paid in satisfaction of his liquor tax. His violation, therefore, will cost him and his bondsmen $1,600 plus $500 plus $800—$2,900—and his right for five years to engage in the business, besides, in an extreme case, one year in prison. Nor can he hide behind his bartenders. Two convictions of "clerks, agents, employes or servants" will forfeit his tax certificate.

The Blade refers to these points because they are of interest to all who take an intelligent interest in the temperance problem. In cities with a heavy per cent. of foreign born population, like New York, absolute prohibition by law is an impossibility. The best that can be done is to curb the tendency of the traffic to become the tool of the vicious and depraved. We know of no liquor law which is so well calculated as the Raines law of New York to keep the traffic within the bounds of order, nor one wherein the peculiar tendencies of the traffic to illegality have been so intelligently checked. Furthermore, this law will eventuate in destroying the domination of the liquor element in the politics of New York, and thus will be an element in the effort to Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE OPPOSITION NOT SOLID.

The weakness of the anti-McKinley combine lies in the fact that the delegates enrolled under the lead of the individual bosses who are partners in the combine can not be shifted to anybody else than the man for whom they are instructed, save to McKinley.

The New England Reed delegates can not be thrown for Quay, or Allison, or Morton, or Harrison. If Reed can not be elected, they will go to McKinley.

The Morton delegates in New York can not be brought under the Reed standard, nor that of Quay, or Allison, or Harrison. When they break, it will be to McKinley.

The Quay delegates will not support Reed, or Morton, or Allison, or Harrison, but will go to McKinley.

The Iowa delegates will never vote for Reed, or Morton, or Quay, or Harrison. McKinley is their second choice.

Futhermore, the delegates nominally for Reed, Allison, Morton and Quay are not certain, even on the first ballot. In point of fact, the opposition can not hold them solidly for one ballot, unless by the consent of the McKinley leaders. If the Ohio man should need them, fifty votes from New York and Pennsylvania would go to McKinley on the first ballot, for both has their pledges in hand.

The people are going to nominate McKinley, despite the efforts of the clique of state bosses.

QUAY WEAKENING.

At the anti-McKinley conference at Washington, Senator Quay was conspicuous because of his absence. This, with other incidental circumstances, has led to the belief at the capitol that he is preparing to back down in the fight against Major McKinley. It is understood that the Senator has declined to participate in all conferences held for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action to defeat the Ohio man, and his statement last week that he did not intend to allow the McKinley opposition to use his name to head the field, is also discouraging to the supporters of the combined candidates. Mr. Quay was the head and front of the anti-Harrison combine at Minneapolis four years ago and it is thought that possibly his experience there has cured him of any desire to bushwhack in the face of assured defeat.

Clarkson's threat that the national committee will so make up the roll of the St. Louis convention that all McKinley delegates will be shut out whose seats are contested, is an aspersion on the integrity of the national committee which should not be allowed to pass without a severe rebuke.

Ulysses S. Grant will sit in the St. Louis convention as a delegate at large from California. Young Grant will be a conspicuous figure in the convention, and his vote will be cast for William McKinley, of Ohio.

If President Cleveland keeps on extending the civil service list he will have himself included before next March.

It is now in order for Chauncey Depew to be interviewed on that break in the New York delegation.

The effort to boom grandfather's hat at Indianapolis will be smothered under the Napoleonic chapeau.

M'KINLEY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A reader sends the Blade a copy of the American Citizen, an A. P. A. paper published in Boston, containing a two-column letter from Charles Eaton, of Toledo, bitterly attacking Major McKinley. The most of it is a rambling arraignment of McKinley for not doing things which were not within his purview as governor of Ohio, and which no governor, Republican or Democrat, has done. The only important charge, and the one concerning which the Blade is asked for information, is that embodied in the following extract from Mr. Eaton's screed:

> Now what did he do or say about these things, either as a citizen or as the chief sentinel of the people? No listening ear ever heard him open his mouth. In no public utterance of his is there to be found a word of admonition or rebuke. Still more: He studiously avoided mention of the public schools in all of his messages. If his Columbus friend, Bishop Watterson, had written these messages, he could not have been more silent, more chilly silent, than McKinley himself about these schools. Are not the schools of the state—the schools that educated Grant and Garfield and the countless noble sons and daughters of Ohio—are not these schools of as much concern as Ohio's fleeces of wool and factories of tin?—especially when all the papal prelates and priests are assaulting them? And yet in not one of McKinley's messages was there a word challenging the treasonable protestation of the priests that "the state has no right to teach."

Divested of the bitter partisan verbiage, the charge in the above is that McKinley, in his official messages as governor of Ohio, never discussed the public schools of the state. This is repeated with emphasis. But we turn to McKinley's last message—that of Jan. 6 of this year—and on pages 23 and 24 we find a discussion of their progress and prosperity, beginning thus:

> The public schools of the state, in which the people have a just and increasing pride, are shown by the state commissioner of common schools to be in a satisfactory condition. * *

Then, after discussing the salient features of the commissioner's report, Governor McKinley says:

> It is gratifying to observe that in every essential the state of Ohio is fully abreast of the educational demands of the age. Her common school system is everywhere regarded as one of the most comprehensive and perfect to be found in the United States or Europe. But let us not be content with the achievements of the past. There is much yet to be done for the advancement of the schools, and I appeal to you on behalf of the people to abate no effort or expense for their constant improvement.

Furthermore, the implication that McKinley never has anything to say in favor of the comman schools is utterly false. If Mr. Eaton will turn to Porter's "Life of William McKinley," pages 349 to 361, he will find a chapter on "Public Schools and Education," which disproves his foul aspersions. We quote from a speech delivered by McKinley at the dedication of a public school building at Canal Fulton, O., given on page 350 of the above work:

> An open school house, free to all, evidences the highest type of advanced civilization. It is the gateway to progress, prosperity and honor, and the best security for the liberties and independence of the people. It is the strongest rock of the foundation, the most enduring stone of the temple of liberty; our surest stay in every storm, our present safety, our future hope—aye, the very citadel of our influence and power. It is better than garrisons and guns, than forts and fleets. An educated people, governed by true moral principles, can never take a backward step, nor be dispossessed of their citizenship or liberties.
>
> What a marvelous conception is the public school system of Ohio!
>
> Permantly engrafted upon the policy and legislation of the state, it is free to all, to it all are invited and welcome, without money and without price. It is supported with boundless generosity by the people of the state, open to the children of the humblest citizen or exiled sojourner within our gates, as freely and ungrudgingly as to the native-born, or the children of the most opulent. Within its jurisdiction all distinctions, social, political and religious, are banished; all differences humbled; all barriers removed. It recognizes neither party nor church, creed, condition, nor station; but, free as the air we breathe, its bounties and benefits fall in equal measures upon all.

These opening paragraphs afford a fair sample of the whole address, which all interested in the matter should read. To charge McKinley with hostility or indifference to our public schools is an absurdity which could only find lodgment in the brain of a narrow-minded bigot. McKinley looks upon the public school system as permanently engrafted on the laws and policy of the state. He has an abiding trust in the patriotism and wisdom of the people, and fears no danger to the system, firmly fixed as it is in the popular will. He is not frightened, like Mr. Eaton, at the shadows of an opposition which is daily growing less, and which never was a serious menace.

Here in Toledo, where Mr. Eaton lives, the article in the American Citizen needs no reply whatever. We refer to it simply for the guidance of readers elsewhere. The attacks on McKinley by a few personal opponents in the A. P. A. are already reacting in his favor, and the national council of the order, which convenes to-morrow, will very probably show them up in their true light.

THAT BOND RESOLUTION.

The vote in the Senate in favor of the Peffer resolution for an investigation of the Cleveland bond issues, was surprising because of the large majority it received. It was passed by a vote of 51 to 6—a result which indicates more clearly than the Senate's action usually does, an obedience to popular sentiment on this question.

There is every reason why these issues should be fully investigated. The gravest charges have been made time and again concerning them. If these are true, they show the administration to be either venal or imbecile. If they are false, this should be shown, for the vindication of the honor of the government. If they are true, the people are entitled to the facts.

There would have been a far stronger public sentiment in favor of the resolution had it not been fathered by Senator Peffer. Intelligent men of all parties, except the Populists, of course, have no use for him. He is a combination of whiskers and wind, stuffed with fads and fallacies, and no more fit for a seat in the Senate than a ten-year-old boy. The fact that he introduced the resolution condemned it in the eyes of many. However, this time his alleged intellect fastened upon a reasonable idea, and we are glad the Senate adopted the resolution, because of its investigating purpose.

MR. PLATT'S ERROR.

Mr. Platt says that twenty of the Ohio delegates are ready to break away from McKinley.

Will Mr. Platt kindly name them?

Can he give the name of even one Ohio delegate who is ready to play the role of Benedict Arnold?

Names, Mr. Platt, if you please! Here in Ohio we know exactly where we are at, and there is a mild curiosity to know who are the men of whom you have so poor an opinion.

In point of fact, Mr. Platt's statement has no basis save the old-time Sherman-Foraker fight, and the assumption that the anti-Sherman feeling is inherited by McKinley. In this he is much in error. The men who were Foraker's most unflinching supporters in the battle-royal with Sherman are still his loyal friends, but they are quite as strong friends of McKinley. The ambitions of Foraker and McKinley do not clash. Ohio is proud of them both, and the Republicans of the state will do battle for the one quite as readily as for the other.

Mr. Reed is probably not yet in a mood to move to make it unanimous, but there are a good many who think that that is the best thing for him to do.

Senator Quay has one foot on the hub of the McKinley wagon, and it will not be many days before he is on the highest seat in the vehicle.

M'KINLEY AND SILVER.

The Eastern Democratic papers are bitterly attacking McKinley on the ground that he is favorable to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. This attack has been echoed by the anti-McKinley combine in the Republican camp. The animus of the latter is clearly understood when one considers that the point is not raised against any other Republican aspirant for the Presidency. Senator Allison, for instance, has in the past been very friendly to free silver; yet no one has asked a question as to his present views on the subject.

There is no reason for any doubt that McKinley is opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He is favorable to as full a use of silver as can be obtained without impairment of the present standard of values; but he knows, as does every other man acquainted with the facts of finance and the money history of the world, that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 means silver monometallism and the degradation of the dollar to half its present purchasing power.

It will be remembered that, a year ago, Major McKinley made a Southern trip. One of the party was Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, the editor of the Chicago Times-Herald. That gentleman, in the editorial columns of his paper of May 5, printed conspicuously the following statement, whose absolute truth can not be doubted:

> A year ago, in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley, when offered the delegates of three Southern states if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal:
>
> "If the Republican platform declares for free coinage, I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free silver platform."

The same paper also reproduces McKinley's last public utterance on the silver question, which was in an address before the Marquette club, of Chicago, on Lincoln Day, February 12 last—only three months ago. In that address Major McKinley said:

> The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience or without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among the people. It can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply the country with the best money ever known, gold, silver and paper, good the world over.

McKinley's attitude, as revealed by his votes in Congress and his public utterances, has always been that of a progressive and intelligent student of financial affairs. He understands that the question is not one to be settled according to fine-spun theories, but in accord with experience and cold, hard facts. The above extract from his Marquette club speech takes the same ground that he did in Congress when the Sherman bill was being debated. In the House of Representatives, on May 25, 1890, he made a speech in which the following passage occurs:

> I do not propose by any vote of mine to force the people of the United States, the farmers and laborers, to the cheapest money of the world or to any policy which might tend in that direction. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich; equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, or gold dollars, or silver dollars, or treasury notes—each convertible into the other, and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon an equal value and has behind it equal security; good, not by the fiat of law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and inextinguishable value. There should be no speculative features in our money, no opportunity for speculation in the exchanges of the people. They must be safe and stable.

That is sound, solid sense, and the man who so believes can never be an advocate of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—though he be a thorough friend of silver, and perfectly willing to have it made basic money upon any plan which would have and keep a gold dollar's worth of silver in the silver dollar.

M'KINLEY'S STRENGTH TO-DAY.

Five-sixths of the delegates to the Republican national convention at St. Louis have been chosen, and the end of the canvass for the Presidential nomination is so near that it seems impossible for any further efforts of the interests inimical to McKinley to prevent his nomination on the first ballot or by acclamation.

In the national convention four years ago at Minneapolis, 909 delegates had seats and 455 votes were necessary to nominate. At St. Louis next month it is probable that four additional votes will be given to the territories of Arizona and Oklahoma, and one additional vote to the Indian Territory, which sent but a single representative four years ago to Minneapolis. The total membership of the convention will thus be increased to 918, and 460 votes will be required to make a nomination. There have been 770 delegates already selected, leaving 148 yet to be chosen.

The estimates of the friends of the different candidates vary as to their strength. The Blade prefers to be conservative, and presents the following figures, prepared by Mr. O. O. Stealey, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, as probably a very close approximation to the facts. Mr. Stealey is a very careful man, and, being a Democrat, has no personal interest in booming any candidate at the expense of the others:

McKinley	429	Bradley	16
Reed	60	Cullom	12
Morton	56	Doubtful	50
Quay	61		
Allison	41	Total	770

The above gives McKinley 429 delegates out of the 770 now chosen. General Grosvenor's figures are 455. Out of the 148 delegates yet to be selected, and the 50 in the "doubtful" column of the above table—a total of 198—it is certainly reasonable to presume that McKinley will get half. Hence it is pretty clear that the Major will go into the convention with not less than 528 votes behind him. As it requires only 455 votes to nominate, he will have 73 more than enough. This means his nomination on the first ballot, or by acclamation.

The following states and territories will hold conventions in the course of the next three weeks: California, to-day; Indiana, May 7; Michigan, May 7; Nevada, May 9; West Virginia, May 9; Montana, May 11; Missouri, May 12; Delaware, May 12; Colorado, May 14; Washington, May 14; Idaho, May 6; Wyoming, May 14; North Carolina, May 17.

If, when Senator Foraker concludes his St. Louis speech nominating William McKinley, he will move that the nomination be made by acclamation, the motion would carry with a whirl. And as Mr. McKinley has a majority of the delegates, why prolong the contest?

The Allison men in Iowa are hustling cheerily for their candidate, despite the fact that McKinley is in the lead. Their battle-cry is, "May the best man win"—and every Republican can raise, and then join in hearty support of the victor.

The law practice of one Mr. McKinley, of Canton, is being greatly interfered with these days. It is now four months since he left Columbus to resume the practice of law and he has not yet found time to hang out his shingle.

Friends of the various candidates should make no disparaging remarks about the great men who want the Presidential nomination. They all are worthy, and then an election is to follow the nomination.

Representative Blue, of Kansas, is gorgeous in red and white striped shirts. The combination of these hues with his name gives a patriotic tinge to the coup d' oeil he presents when in his place in the House.

HOW THEY LIKE THE BLADE BICYCLE.

No doubt there are many who wish to purchase bicycles, and who would at once decide to buy a Toledo Blade wheel, if they were certain that it "fills the bill" as stated in the announcements. This feeling is quite natural, we know. Men are reluctant to spend a sum of money for an article which they have not seen.

The wheel is exactly what we represent it to be. We can not afford to mislead our readers on this or any other matter. Below we give four letters, from those who purchased the first wheels, stating their own views, after testing the Blade bicycle. The first is from a prominent attorney at law:

Uniontown, Pa., May 5, 1896.

Publishers Blade: I have your favor of the 4th inst., inquiring about the wheel I got from you. In reply will say, so far as I am able to judge, it is all right. I have not learned to ride yet, but I have tried it and profess to know the good points of a bicycle, say it is a very good wheel, and quite up to most $100 wheels. * *

I expect to have a club of 5 for wheels within a very short time, when I shall advise you. I presume you can fill the order at any time for one or six? * *

Yours,
H. F. DETWILER.

Ocean City, N. J., May 6, 1896.

Publishers Blade: Bicycle received. My son is well pleased with it, and thinks it is all you represent it to be. Indeed, he thinks it is equal to the average $85 wheel that he sees here. Respectfully,

C. MYERS.

Champaign, Ill., May 7, 1896.

Publishers Blade: Yours received and contents noted, and in reply will say I received the bicycle all right. Am well pleased with it, and believe it is well worth the money it cost me. My father has been a subscriber to the Toledo Blade for a good many years, and we have come to the belief that when you recommend anything to be all right, we usually find it about as you represent it to be. Yours,

J. CARL PATTENGALE.

Altoona, Pa., May 7, 1896.

Publishers Blade: I have received the bicycle and find it as described—a fine, well-made wheel in every particular. I am well pleased with it, and so far it has had quite a number of admirers. Hoping others may be induced through its good qualities to send for The Blade Bicycle, I am,

Yours truly,
G. B. SZIAK.

FORAKER ON M'KINLEY.

The Democratic brethren never tire in asserting that Senator Foraker is ready to engineer a bolt among the Ohio delegates at St. Louis. So persistent has the Democratic press been in this assertion, that it seems to have prompted the Senator in his speech on Saturday night on the occasion of an informal reception given him by the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati. In the course of his remarks he said:

> And I may say we are practically agreed as to the candidate, and I believe Major William McKinley will be nominated by acclamation. I may say that Major McKinley has delegated this work to me, and I think I know whereof I speak.

Senator Foraker will present McKinley's name to the convention, and the inference from the above is that he will move to make the nomination by acclamation unless unforeseen contingencies arise. Senator Foraker is a man of honor, and it is a gross insult to insinuate that he is capable of the trickery that would be involved in leading a defection from McKinley in the convention.

THIRTY THOUSAND OFFICES.

The President has issued his order, which has been expected for several months, including in the classified service almost all the positions hitherto not therein. The effect of the order is to give 30,000 Democratic office holders a life tenure of their present positions, unless removed for cause, or by act of Congress.

In point of fact, the patronage of the executive departments is now all under the civil service rules, except the assistant secretaries, heads of bureaus, and some few private secretaries and laborers. The only numerous class of appointive officials who do not have to undergo examination by the civil service board is the postmasters of the country.

This step on the President's part may be all right from the standpoint of those who are thick-and-thin supporters of civil service reform; but there is a strong feeling that he was actuated quite as much by a desire to keep as many Democrats in office as possible.

The Pennsylvania railroad offers an annual pass to the farmer along the line of its road who most beautifies his farm in the railroad's vicinity. If the farmers take up this offer, the Pennsy's lines will present a grand panoramic view of fine landscape gardening.

No use for other candidates to waste ammunition on that nomination. The Ohio man has bagged the game.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

It is now generally conceded that McKinley's nomination is assured unless some unexpected circumstance intervenes to change the situation. As one anti-McKinley man grimly put it, in talking with The Blade's Washington correspondent, "Nothing but pneumonia or apoplexy can prevent it." The last hope of the anti-McKinley junta was Harrison, and when the Indiana state convention instructed for McKinley, they were forced to look about as far as an attempt to rally on Harrison or anybody else was concerned. The understanding in Washington is that Governor Morton desires to pull out of the race, and allow the New York votes to go as they may, but that Platt is still appealing to him to let matters stand as they are. It seems doubtful, however, whether the latter will be able to carry out his plans and nobody at the capital will be surprised to see Mr. Morton announce himself out of the race at any time.

The Methodist general conference has settled the woman question for a brief time. The question whether women were "laymen" has been one of long standing. The women naturally claimed that they were, and there was said to be enough of a conference to secure a vote on the constitution as to leave no possible doubt. The Methodist laws provide that an amendment to the constitution must have a three-fourths vote of all the persons voting at the annual conferences. The amendment adding the words "male and female," was defeated by some 20 votes out of many thousands. Nevertheless four women had been elected to the conference as lay delegates and the good delegates fought a week, and then by a vote of 425 to 98 decided to compromise. The committee's report, which was adopted by this overwhelming vote, was to the effect that the eligibility of women to vote in this convention was a constitutional one and that the conference has power to interpret the constitution. It was therefore decided to permit the women to retain their seats in the conference.

By the same vote by which women were given seats the conference also decided to submit to the annual conference a proposed amendment to the constitution, providing that hereafter all general conference delegates must be over 25 years of age and members of the Methodist church for at least five years prior to their election. The word "layman" is not used in the amendment, and it is construed to mean that women as well as men are eligible to election as "delegates."

After hanging fire for months Senator Peffer's resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues has been adopted. The investigation will be made by the Senate finance committee and not by a special committee, as designed by Mr. Peffer. Numerous long-winded speeches were made upon the measure, that of Mr. Hill being the most vigorous in opposition.

Some time ago the Republican senators caucused and considered the matter of adjournment of Congress. May 18 was suggested, but no date was decided upon and the matter was never brought before the Senate. The House, however, has voted to adjourn May 18, and the length of the session will be determined by the Senate.

At the opening of the volksraad, or legislature of the South African Republic, President Kruger made a few remarks. This plain Boer, who has outgeneraled the shrewd diplomats of England, is master of the situation in South Africa, and he knows it. He has in his possession some 50 telegrams which convict men high in the government of England and her colonies of complicity in the Jameson raid. A few have been made public—enough to show that the clever Oom Paul knows what he is talking about—but the most important ones have been withheld.

There is a possibility that President Kruger proposes to found a great South African Republic. This offensive and defensive alliance, formed without even so much as asking British permission, will certainly strain relations, and in view of the proofs in possession of the Boers it would be difficult for England to find an excuse for interference.

The Liberal opposition continues to make trouble for Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the government by making pointed inquiries about the government's relations to the South African chartered company, which is charged with being responsible for the raid. Mr. Chamberlain doesn't defend Rhodes from the attacks of the opposition, but says that had it not been for men like Rhodes, English history would have been poorer and England's possessions much smaller.

It is now stated that the Johannesburg reformers had made all arrangements for the establishment of a republic, and that Charles Leonard, one of the few leaders who escaped from the Transvaal to England, was to have been President, and John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, to be attorney-general. From the story told by a man who was present at a meeting of the reform committee when Rhodes's final instructions were read, it would seem that Hammond was responsible for the failure of the plan. Rhodes ordered the reformers to unfurl the British flag as soon as the Boer government had been overthrown. Hammond refused to take any part in helping to annex the territory of the Boers to England, and as the others would not move without him it was decided to temporarily abandon the plan. But Jameson cut the telegraph wires and proceeded. The Boers, so it is now now claimed, have proofs that Rhodes himself gave the order to advance.

The President has issued his his long expected order extending the civil service rules to over 30,000 governmental positions, making a total of over 85,000 employes now under the spervision of the civil service commission. Practically all the positions in Washington, exclusive of the heads of departments and bureaus, a few private secretaries and laborers, are now included in the civil service. Once the President issues an order placing any class of employes under civil service rules, his action is final, and can only be revoked by act of Congress. No succeeding President has power to reverse any order of his predecessor. There will be few offices not permanently filled by Democrats when Cleveland goes out of office, and the Republican Congress will either have to let them alone, or revise the civil service law.

Reed and the Vice Presidency.

Would Mr. Reed accept the Vice Presidential nomination?

That is a question which a good many people are now asking, in view of the certainty of McKinley's nomination for the first place on the ticket.

Who has ever rejected the Vice Presidential nomination?

That is one of the responses—Yankee-like, in its method of answering one question by asking another.

How many Vice Presidents have stepped from that office into the Presidency or other high office?

That is a second answer to the query, which other people are making, and the suggestion thus made is interesting.

It may not be inappropriate to answer this question, in view of the fact that some of Mr. Reed's acquaintances are suggesting the Vice Presidency as an advance step in political career, and one which might lead him to a still higher position.

There have been 23 Vice-Presidents. Five of that number—Clinton, Gerry, King, Wilson and Hendricks—died in office. The present occupant of the position, of course, can not be included in considering the question of the political career which followed a term as Vice President, since he has not yet had opportunity to make history in that line.

There have thus been 17 Vice Presidents who have stepped out of that honorable position after a term of service. Let us see who they are and what became of them. Taking them in their order of succession, they are as follows:

John Adams, Massachusetts; Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; Aaron Burr, New York; Daniel D. Tompkins, New York; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina; Martin Van Buren, New York; Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky; John Tyler, Virginia; George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania; Millard Fillmore, New York; John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Andrew Johnson, Tennessee; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; William A. Wheeler, New York; Chester A. Arthur, New York; Levi P. Morton, New York.

Of these 17 men who have stepped out of the Vice Presidency no less than seven became Presidents; three, Adams, Jefferson and Van Buren, by nomination and election, and four, Tyler, Fillmore, Jonhson and Arthur, by the death of the President with whom they were elected.

Of the other ten, one, Breckenridge, was nominated by his party for the Presidency; three, Calhoun, Hamlin and Breckenridge, were elected to the Senate; one, Calhoun, became Secretary of State; one, Dallas, became minister to England under two administrations; one, Hamlin, became minister to Spain; one, Morton, became governor of the Empire state, New York.

This leaves but five Vice Presidents who passed from the Vice Presidential chair into retirement; Burr, Tompkins, Johnson (of Kentucky), Colfax and Wheeler.

The following gives in a nutshell the history of the men who have stepped out of the Vice Presidential chair after a term of service therein:

Adams, President by election.
Jefferson, President by election.
Van Buren, President by election.
Tyler, President by succession.
Fillmore, President by succession.
Johnson, President by succession.
Arthur, President by succession.
Calhoun, Senator, Secretary of State.
Hamlin, Senator, Minister to Spain.
Breckenridge, Senator, Presidential nominee.
Dallas, Minister to England, two terms.
Morton, governor of New York.
Burr, private life.
Tompkins, private life.
Johnson (Kentucky), private life.
Colfax, private life.
Wheeler, private life.

What office is there, despite the popular impression to the contrary, which is a more advantageous stepping-stone to high position in the service of the nation?

STRICTURES ON TENDER-ACTS.

The history of popular delusions shows that the errors of one age often re-appear long after they are supposed to be dead and buried. An instance is found in the present agitation for the free coinage of silver worth 50 cents into coins which will be legal-tender for $1. The arguments used in support of this preposterous scheme are exactly the same as those which were advanced more than 100 years ago in favor of government issues of legal tender paper currency. Now, as then, the cheap money advocates claim that the government's stamp can fix or create value, and that a law compelling the acceptance of an inferior kind of money in payment of debts will keep it at par with money of a superior quality.

"Strictures On Tender-Acts," first published in Philadelphia in 1780 and republished as the latest number of Sound Currency, is clear and forcible refutation of the evils of fiatism and similar financial fallacies. Its author, Pelatiah Webster, was one of the famous pamphleteers of the American Revolution. This pamphlet is written in his best vein. In its exposure of the evils and dangers of legal-tender legislation and depreciated currency this treatise of the last century is as valuable now as when it was written, and its protest against government tampering with the measure of value makes it an effective argument for the maintenance of the gold standard.

Copies can be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, 52 William street, New York City.

THE FEMININE OBSERVER

The open net-work shoe is growing steadily in favor.

Iced tea is once again appearing on our tables.

Live but one day at a time if you wish to keep young.

Plain collars are seen only on the severest of tailor gowns.

The stock of our grandfathers is now the standby of fashion.

Tapestry cushions, artistic and comfortable, cost only one dollar.

If you do not own a green purse, your spring toilette is incomplete.

Mousseline de soie enters largely into every sort of dress trimming idea.

Men in business are too independent; women, not independent enough.

Desk sets made of coarse white canvas painted with Delft designs are charming.

Few housekeepers know how to rule their servants; their servants too frequently rule them.

The most conservative persons now admit that American cut glass is the finest in the world.

A high turn-down military collar will be the correct thing for shirt waists this coming season.

Hand-painted belts with miniatures for buckles are very smart and correspondingly expensive.

Skirt braid does more toward wearing out a woman's shoes than all the walking she ever indulges in.

A woman with blue eyes is to be trusted. So says a legend. How about the woman with a blue nose?

Deliver us from the woman who has been to the play before and tells everyone within hearing what is coming next.

A new idea that is really the revival of an old one is to have one's visiting cards engraved with Roman lettering.

A fancy in dimity gown trimming is to set in insertions of lace to form large plaits over the entire waist and sleeves.

Dresden effects in needlework are charming for the table and so easily etched that even amateurs at fancy work turn out creditable productions.

Some French hosiery looks like the Harlequin combination worn by the agile clown who yearly springs antiquated jokes on a long-suffering public.

Any woman would rather have a flattering photograph of herself than one that her friends have to label as being "not half as good-looking as she is."

Pajama nightdresses worn by the new woman are very much up-to-date, but the average feminine fancy turns lovingly to more fluffy dream robes.

Regular visits to the dentist's take away all the terror of those individuals that a course of toothache or the filling of giant hollows naturally engenders.

If you feel bilious, don't dose yourself with horrid medicines, but eat all the oranges you possibly can. You will be as right as a trivet in a little while under this agreeable course of treatment.

Company manners ought to be donned more at home, so that the users might get used to them and not appear so uncomfortably ill at ease when they are donned on occasions of ceremony.

The feminine gusher who raves over the spider bonbonnieres, calling them "too fascinating," would have a fit if a real live member of the spider tribe were to take a morning stroll over her gown.

The woman who writes foolish letters to a man will live to regret her indiscretion. Let her say all the sentimental things she wants to. They will never loom up in black and white to confront her with her folly.

With strawberries being cried on the street, strawberry shortcake sold in the restaurants and a few baby flies walking on the window panes, we feel that spring is here, even though the snow does fall on the blossoms that bedeck the new bonnet.

For the novice at housekeeping a bit of valuable information is contained in the statement that when baking cake if the tin containing the cake is placed on a damp towel immediately it is taken from the oven, the cake may be readily removed from the tin without sticking.

THE MERCHANT AND THE BUYER.

Don't buy a pig in a poke.
He who disparages wants to buy.
He who buys betimes buys cheaply.
Quick returns make rich merchants.
Merchant to-day, beggar to-morrow.
He is no merchant that always gains.
The merchant that gains not, loseth.
Who buys without discretion buys to sell.
The merchant that loseth cannot laugh.
He that buys and sells is called a merchant.

Buying and selling is but winning and losing.

It is good to buy when another wants to sell.

There are more foolish buyers than foolish sellers.

Who always buys and sells, feels not what he spends.

A merchant has never enough till he has got a little more.

He who buys what he don't want will sell what he does want.

A merchant's happiness hangs upon chance, winds and waves.

Who buys wants a hundred eyes; who sells needs but one.

To be a merchant the art consists more in getting paid than in making sales.

If a man knew when things would be dear he need be a merchant but once a year.

When you buy one fine thing you must buy 10 more, that your appearance may be all of a piece.

It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth.

SOME SHORT STORIES.

It is told of Louis Napoleon that when he announced to Nicholas of Russia that he was seated on the throne of France, the czar sent back a reply addressed not to "Mon frere," as is customary between crowned heads, but to "mon ami." Napoleon got over the slight by diplomatically saying that he was complimented to be called friend instead of brother, for, said he, "we choose our friends, but can not choose our relations."

While Max O'Rell was teaching an English school a lady wrote to the head master: "It is our intention to place our boy under your care, but before we do so we should like to know what the social standard is." To which this reply was sent: "So long as your boy behaves well and his fees are paid regularly no inquiry will be made about his antecedents."

A lady, en route to the last drawing-room, found herself blocked in a line of carriages containing people who had not the entree to which she herself was entitled. Much annoyed, she leaned out of the carriage window and said to a policeman on duty there, in imperious tones: "Perhaps you don't know that I am the wife of a cabinet minister?" "I couldn't let you pass, ma'am," he calmly replied, "even if you were the wife of a Presbyterian minister."

Shelley called on Southey one afternoon and found the latter and his wife at tea. Southey evinced such an appetite for buttered cakes that Shelley was shocked, and at last broke out with: "Southey, I'm ashamed of you! It's horrible to see a man like you greedily devouring this nasty stuff!" Mrs. Southey came to her husband's defense with a long tirade, during which Shelley, abashed, put down his face and curiously scanned the cakes. He broke off a bit and ventured to taste it; then he began to eat as greedily as Southey himself. When he went home his verdict on the cakes was summed up in the report of Harriet Westbrook, to whom he was engaged: "We were to have hot tea-cakes every evening 'forever.' I was to make them myself and Mrs. Southey was to teach me."

IN MEXICO.

There are, according to census, but 10,000 negroes in Mexico—a small proportion of the whole population. One rarely meets a negro on the streets.

The costume of the upper classes conforms closely to our own and at times it is difficult to tell whether a person is Spanish or American. The lower classes adhere to their former dress.

The Mexican police attend closely to their duties and are very polite. At night each policeman carries a lantern and this lantern is set out on the sidewalk opposite wherever he may be, so it is possible to look down a street and see a whole row of those twinkling lanterns.

The railroads are, with one exception, of American make and the engineers, train and station officials are nearly all Americans. The roads are well managed.

The appearance of a Mexican city strikes one at first as being queer. The roofs are all flat and there are no chimneys. No fire is required except to cook the meals.

The streets appear wider because no signs are allowed to swing out over the sidewalks as with us. All signs are nailed flat against the buildings and instead of a firm name such as "John Smith & Co.," the names read, "The Paradise," "The Garden of Eden," Aladdin's Lamp," etc.

CURRENT EVENTS.

An average of 1,000 pigs are eaten in London daily.

In Norway the rivers near the glaciers are quite white.

The population of London increases by 70,000 each year.

San Francisco, Cal., is 5,250 miles west of New York.

London cabmen collectively earn about £2,500,000 a year.

A pinch of soda on a hot stove drives away disagreeable odors.

Artificial irrigation occurs in 38 of the 90 counties of Nebraska.

The heat of the sun penetrates this country to a depth of 60 feet.

In Johannesburg there is a bar to every 250 of the white population.

No fewer than 600,000 children are insured in Great Britain every year.

Japan is going to grant government bounties to shipowners and shipbuilders.

Nearly 2,500 convicts are annually discharged on ticket-of-leave in England.

The paper product of the world in 1890 was estimated to exceed 1,000,000 tons.

The fastest train in France makes 52¾ miles an hour between Paris and Lille.

Green contrasts with colors containing red, and harmonizes with colors containing yellow.

Two hundred and thirty thousand people have licenses to sell or deal in beer in Great Britain.

The natives of some parts of India believe that elephants have a religion and form of worship.

The longest artificial water-course in the world is the Bengal canal, 900 miles; the next is Erie, 363.

Amongst Irish cottage industries 234,838 pounds of honey and 4,949 pounds of wax were produced last year.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 women voters in Utah and 10,000 more who may becomes naturalized.

A school of blind people at work will form one of the groups in Industry Hall at the Swiss National Exhibition.

The big rattlesnake at Greenwich Garden, Peak's Island, Me., has just completed an unbroken fast that lasted a year.

Sufficient grounds for divorce are offered by a woman in Washington city whose husband deserted her 20 years ago.

It is definitely stated that Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, will retire from diplomatic life about the middle of July.

The annual increase of the German nation during the last five years has been more than five times as much as that of the French.

There are more than twenty active volcanoes among the Andes of South America, ranging in height from 13,000 to 23,000 feet.

There are over 35 liquor dealers in London privileged to brand the royal arms on their goods and announce themselves "purveyors to the queen."

The largest pure diamond, that belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, weighs 376 carats. The one of the next greatest weight, the Orloff, weighs 193 carats.

A small unmounted pocketbook of elephant's leather costs about $40. A small satchel made from the same leather would probably cost so much as $400.

Mrs. Ann B. Whitman, of Marlboro, Mass., who died recently at nearly 94 years of age, was present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument.

Queen Victoria has a marked preference for gray horses, and throughout her holiday on the Riviera a magnificent pair of this color have been in almost daily use.

A metal workers' magazine says that platinum wires have been drawn so fine that two of them twisted together could be inserted in the hollow of a human hair.

A French physician who visited the Abyssinian King Menelek's camp in February writes that Menelek has expressed sorrow at the great bloodshed resulting from the war.

Fifty bicycles were impounded on one day in Paris recently because they had no plates bearing the owners' names and addresses soldered on them, as the new law requires.

An Englishman who has been looking over Georgia assures an Atlanta paper that there are gold mines in the northern part of the state that ought to produce $40,000,000 a year.

At an inquest in London the other day 12 of the 14 jurymen who inquired into the death of a man named Robinson were named Smith, one was named Jones, and the other Brown.

A civil case at Limerick Quarter Sessions recently had a tragic ending. One of the defendants, named Hugh Kearins, on hearing judgment pronounced against him, fell down dead.

The exportable surplus of wheat in New Zealand is 1,500,000 bushels, or about one-half of what the estimate was 60 days ago. The crop deficit is also less than previously announced.

The discovery of a human skull in a good state of preservation by well diggers at a depth of 40 feet beneath a solid 4-foot vein of coal is attracting a good deal of attention at Dickinson, N. D.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, who has always been a Democrat, has become a Republican, and it is intimated that he may be the Republican candidate for governor of New Hampshire.

Empress Elizabeth, of Austria's Villa Achilleion at Corfu, on which she has now spent $2,500,000, is to be sold. It was built only six years ago, but the empress is already tired of it.

An electric locomotive has taken the place of mules in a Pennsylvania colliery as the motive power for hauling the coal to the surface up the incline from the face of the drifts to the tipple.

The quantity of bananas shipped from West India and adjacent ports into the United States now amounts to 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 bunches annually, valued at considerably over $20,000,000.

Several excellent deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered in Minnesota recently. The veins thus far discovered are only about five feet in thickness, but the coal is of excellent quality.

Pere Hyacinthe has chosen for his second wife Miss Bucknell, the daughter of a well-known American. Pere began marrying rather late in life, but he is doing all he can to make up for lost time.

The revenue of Queensland for last quarter amounted to £748,000, an increase of £44,000, as compared with corresponding period of 1895. For the past nine months the revenue showed an increase of 193,000.

Cork is the third most important of Spanish exports. In the province of Gerona alone it is estimated that 198,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cork trees, which produce about 20,000 tons, valued at $8,000,000.

Certain San Francisco contractors owe over $75,000 back pay to laborers. The labor commissioner will introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature by which workingmen will be protected in securing their wages.

J. de Barth Shorb, whose death is announced in Los Angeles, Cal., was one of the best known viticulturists in the world. He leaves among other property a vineyard of 1,500 acres, included in his big ranch of 10,000 acres.

Lieut. Gen. George Digby Barker, the new governor of the Bermudas, is 64 years of age. He served in the Persian campaign of 1857, was at the relief of Lucknow during the Indian mutiny, and has commanded the British troops in China.

Every telegraph pole in the remote districts of Norway has to be continually watched on account of the bears, which have a mania for climbing the poles and sitting on the cross beams, swaying backward and forward until the pole finally falls.

Twelve and a half tons of silver bullion, valued approximately at $375,000, will shortly be shipped from the Eureka Hill. This, it is said, will be the largest and most valuable single shipment ever made from a mine in Utah and, it is believed, in the world.

The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran, of the Mohammedans; the Tri Pitkes, of the Buddhists; the Five Kings of the Chinese; the Three Vedas, of the Hindoos; the Zend-Avesta, of the Persians; the Mormon, and the Scriptures of the Christians.

A movement is on foot to found a large American colony in Syria, in the immediate neighborhood of Jerusalem. If successful the project will doubtless tend to develop the trade of the country, which, now that the annual rainfall is becoming greater, should increase in fertility under careful cultivation.

A queer memorial window has just been accepted by Hawarden parish, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector, presiding over the meeting. It is contributed by several Armenians to commemorate the sufferings and death of 80,000 Armenians under Turkish misrule.

The mineral production last year was a remarkably good one for the United States. The total reached $628,881,505, an increase over 1894 of $84,411,447. The aggregate yield of metals was $240,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000. The production of bituminous coal increased from $103,758,067 to $125,189,488.

There are now 150 tents at the Sheep camp, on the Yukon trail, occupied by over 300 prospectors waiting for warmer weather to cross the mountains. Indian packers, including Chilkats, Chilkoots and Sticks, from the interior are there in large numbers, but horses are scarce and the rates high.

The results of the excessive bowing is that Paris hatters do a larger business than those of any other city. Nothing ruins a hat so quickly as constant bows with it. In London, where men are less polite, a hat lasts twice as long, usually giving way first at the crown, instead of at the nape or brim, as do French hats.

It costs more to send a ton of goods from London to the West of Ireland than to Japan. A ton of woolen goods can be forwarded from London to New York for 20s, to Chicago, a thousand miles inland, for 35s, and to Japan for 50s. The same goods sent from Derry to London cost 70s, and from Gweedore, 50 miles inland, 130s.

School directors in the district of Duverne, Iowa, have ordered a cyclone cave dug at each of the school houses in the district.

Wind and Sales.

Wind swells the ship's sails, we know. Has wind anything to do with swelling other **sales?** We suspect it has more to do, than anything else, with some sales......... And sarsaparilla sales? Of course, in some cases. What makes everybody want to get into a packed hall where there's no room? What establishes the tyranny of fashion? Only the sheepish desire of the individual to follow the flock over the fence. Shrewd salesmen know this human weakness and play upon it. "We're selling more goods than anybody else," they shout, and the wild and windy cry swells their sales—among the unthinking. But the real test of sarsaparilla, or any other remedy is, not sales, but **cures.** The cry of sales is used—like the red herring drawn across a trail—to turn buyers aside. "Sales," is it? Anybody can boast them. But who can prove the boast? The record of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is **50 years of cures.** You can put your finger on that. **Get the remedy with a record.**

Ayer's "Curebook." A story of cures told by the cured.
Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Publishers' Column.

FAMOUS BATTLE PICTURES.

Owing to a popular demand from our subscribers, and especially from members of the G. A. R., we have arranged with a large publisher for a quantity of pictures of the most celebrated battles of the civil war. These pictures are of a high grade, chromo colors, large size (22x28), reproduced from the original oil paintings with wonderful accuracy. More than 100,000 have been sold during the past year at one dollar each, and our price to any person, who orders a picture alone will be one dollar. But we did not get these pictures for sale or for profit. We propose to give one picture free, postpaid by mail, to every person sending us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year. If your time expires soon, you can obtain a picture when you renew. If your time expires some time hence, and you want a picture now, send a dollar, and let us extend your time a year ahead from date of expiration. Or, get us a new subscriber and we will enter the new name for Blade one year, and send the picture to the remitter, if so directed. However, we are confident those who obtain one picture, will want several more, or perhaps all of them. You can obtain them one at a time by sending us new dollar subscribers. Try one of them when you renew.

NOTICE, however, that the above offer is only to those who send us $1 for subscription or renewal after this date.

Here is the list; make your selection from it:

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
Battle of Five Forks, Va.
Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Battle of The Wilderness, Va.
Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
Fort Pillow Massacre, Tenn.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
Fall of Petersburg, Va.
Battle of Opequan or Winchester, Va.

We also add a half dozen celebrated foreign battle pictures:

Battle of Waterloo.
Battle of Gravelotte.
Battle of Mars-La-Tour.
Die Hermann's Schlacht.
Battle near Orleans.
Battle of Fontenoy.

Order by name of battle. Give plainly postoffice address for picture as well as The Blade. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

GENUINE ETCHINGS.

In order to give variety and to please those who want something different from battle pictures, we have arranged for a supply of Artistic Engravings, printed on etching paper of two sizes, 14x28 inches and 16x20 inches. These pictures are the same that formerly retailed for five dollars and upwards, and now retail at $1 to $1.50 in the book stores. We offer them postpaid by mail on exactly the same terms as the Battle Pictures announced above. Order by title of picture as named below:

Our line of the 14x28-inch Etchings consists of the following subjects:

Short Cut to the Village.
Old Home on the Inlet.
Brink of Forest.
Old Post Road Home.
At Ebb-Tide.
The Lighthouse.
Eventide.
Fisherman's Cottage.
Nightfall.
Spring.
The Old Wreck.
Bridge Road.
Winter.
By the Silvery Stream.
Lowlands by the Sea.
The Old Mill.
Steam Yacht "Vamoose."
Off on a Cruise (American House Boat).
Woodland Path.
A Good Shot.
Winter's Twilight.

The 16x20-inch line of Etchings comprises the following subjects.

Defender.
Valkyrie III.
Bismarck.
Heine Monument.
Paderewski.
Autumn Leaves.
Forest in Winter.
Studies in the Woods
Wayside Inn.
Mill Road.
After Sundown.
Fisherman's Retreat.
Meadow Path.
Becalmed.
January.
Meadow Stream.
Ocean View.
December.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After May 1 and until further notice we will sell outright to Blade subscribers, at 50 cents each, either the Battle Pictures or the Etchings.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Five Volumes, Paper Cover, Containing Over 2,200 Pages.

We offer this cheap edition of the most renowned of all historical works at a price that should place a set in the hands of every Blade reader. We will send a set, postpaid by mail, to every person who will remit us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asks for this work as a premium; or, we will mail the five volumes without The Blade, on receipt of 80 cents. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPAEDIA

And The Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

The original edition of this sold at $30 per set. A reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition, with additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great Encyclopaedia contains thousands upon thousands of articles, embracing all subjects within the limits of human knowledge in its more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, giving pointed, practical, explicit and most interesting and instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities.

This is a new edition, revised in 1891, reset in clear but fine type. It comprises THIRTY small, compact volumes in paper covers, and the 30 books will weigh about 13 pounds.

READ OUR OFFER!

We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, comprising 30 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopaedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopaedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prizes:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 15
½ dozen table knives	2 25
1 dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of The Blade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To All Who Order Patterns, or Have Ordered Them.

When sending complaints regarding non-receipt of patterns, be sure to give
The date of your order,
The number of the pattern,
The measurements.

Owing to the carelessness of our subscribers, we now have on hand several unfilled pattern orders. We are unable to fill these orders for the following reasons: No postoffice address; number of pattern not given; no measurements given. We have mailed a card to as many as possible, asking for the desired information. These errors in sending orders cause a great deal of delay and extra work.

We now ask every one who has sent us an order for a pattern which they have not yet received (allowing, of course, a reasonable length of time to have passed) to send us at once a duplicate order, giving date of first order, number of pattern and measurement.

NO. 6748—CHILD'S APRON.

This dressy apron is made of fine white lawn, prettily trimmed with Hamburg embroidered edging and insertion. The low, square-shaped yoke is joined in shoulder seams and forms the upper portion, the full skirt gathered at the top and joined to its lower edge. A band of insertion edges the top of yoke and forms a heading to the frill of embroidery. Full sleeves are gathered at the top and sewed in the arm's eye, the edge being decorated to match yoke. The apron closes in center back with buttons and buttonholes, wide sash ends being attached to the sides at the waist line and tied in a bow with long ends at the back. Aprons in this style are dainty looking and quite protective. They can be made up and plainly finished, or elaborately decorated with lace or embroidery. Cross-barred muslin, nainsook, cambric, dotted Swiss, dimity or organdie are usually chosen for its development.

No. 6748—CHILD'S APRON.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this apron for a child eight years of age is 2½ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6748, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a child of four, six, eight and ten years of age.

NO. 6739—GIRL'S DRESS.

French wool challie having leaf green dots on a pale pink ground is here daintily trimmed with buerre-colored, narrow lace edging and insertion, over green satin ribbon. The dress is exceedingly simple in its construction and stylish in effect, so prettily pointed on its edges. The plain waist has a box plait in center front that is decorated on each edge with lace edging. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably full; they are gathered at the top and finished at the wrists with pointed, flaring cuffs. A standing collar completes the neck. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and sewed with a cord to the lower edge of waist, a placket being finished at the back, where it is lapped deeply with the closing in center. Dresden, taffeta and wash silks, cashmere, crepon and mixed woolen novelties, percale, grass linen, batiste, dimity, gingham, cambric, or other wash fabrics will make extremely becoming and sweetly simple summer dresses by the mode.

No. 6739—GIRL'S DRESS.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this dress for a girl eight years of age is 2¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6739 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age.

NO. 6758—LADY'S WAIST.

This stylish waist is one of the season's novelties, its soft fullness and handsome decoration making it unusually attractive and becoming. Ecru linen batiste is the material represented, made up over green taffeta linings and decorated with bands of batiste embroidery and green satin ribbon. The full fronts and back are joined in shoulder seams, and gathered in several rows of shirring around the neck and at the lower edges in center. A full plaited basque of the trimming is sewed to the lower edges in center. The standing collar has a plaited frill standing out from its upper edge that separates in points at front and back. Three bands of batiste embroidery decorate the fronts, the center one blousing slightly at the waist. The bishop sleeves are fashionably full, and are shirred top and bottom over fitted linings of taffeta. Straight cuffs of the batiste embroidery complete the wrists. Waists in this style are stylishly developed from any of the numerous weaves of fancy silk now in vogue, with ribbon, lace, insertion, jet or spangled passementerie for decoration. Rich combinations are possible by the mode.

No. 6758—LADY'S WAIST.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this basque for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3½ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6758 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6753—LADY'S CAPE.

Black satin duchesse made this stylish cape, the handsome collar of ecru Honiton point applique lace on black net, showing to advantage over its glossy rippling folds. The neck is finished with a full ruching of black chiffon meeting with a bow of satin ribbon in front, the ends drooping and caught with a bow over the bust with ends falling over the skirt. The cape is in circular style and falls in deep flutes from the shoulders. The neck is finished with a standing collar to which the ruching is sewed. A firm interlining is necessary and a lining of fancy colored taffeta imparts tone to a dressy top garment of this kind. Persian, Dresden and other fancy silks, velvet, broadcloth and light fancy plain cloth cloakings make stylish capes by the mode. Jet and iridescent passementerie, spangled and embroidered bands, lace, plaited chiffon and other decorations can be used, as taste suggests.

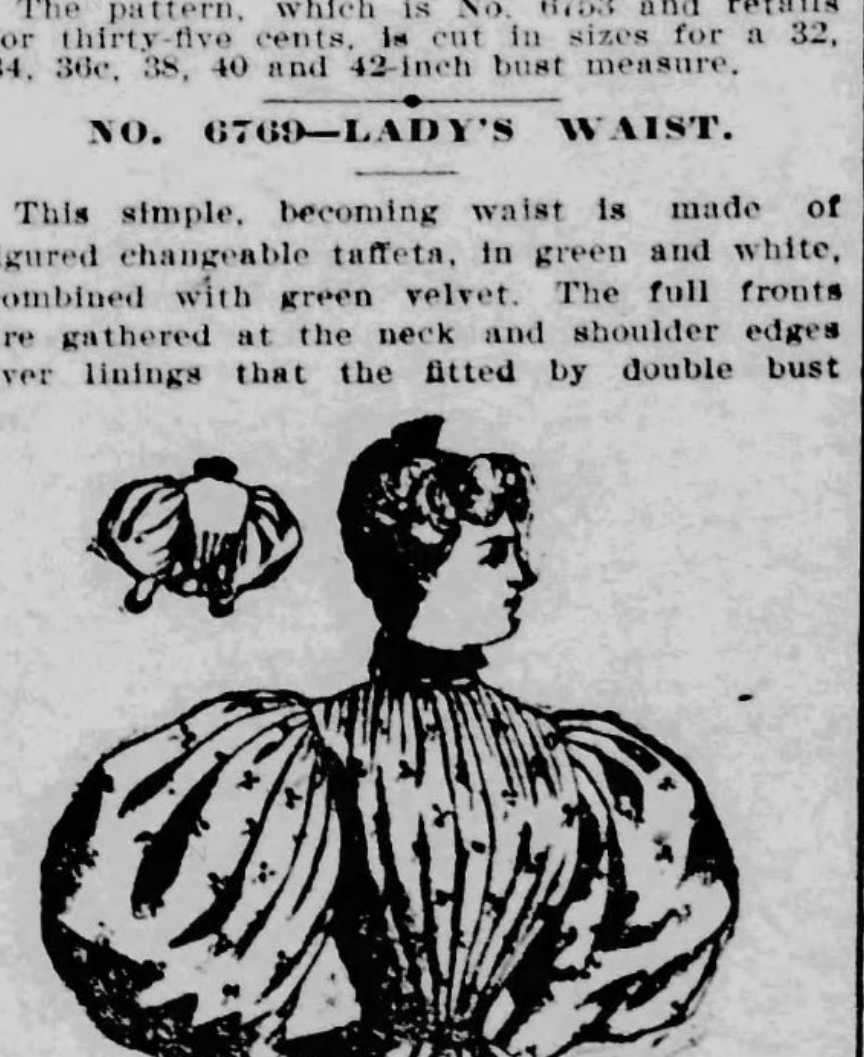
No. 6753—LADY'S CAPE.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this cape for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 1¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6753 and retails for thirty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36c, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6769—LADY'S WAIST.

This simple, becoming waist is made of figured changeable taffeta, in green and white, combined with green velvet. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges over linings that the fitted by double bust darts and close invisibly in center. The seamless back is smooth at the top and gathered at the waist line, being arranged over back and side back lining portions. Under-arm gores separate the fronts and back. The full lower edge can be worn under or over the dress skirt, as preferred. A shallow circular collar of velvet is sewed to the edge of the close-standing collar, that is covered with a stock of green ribbon that ties in a bow at center back. The stylish gigot sleeves fit the arm closely to the elbow, the fullness above being gathered at the top and arranged over comfortable linings, and completed at the wrists by circular flaring cuffs. A narrow belt, with fancy buckle, encircles the waist. This waist can be made up without the lining, if so desired, and is very desirable for all sheer fabrics and cotton wash goods, as well as for silk, wool, linen or mixed fabrics.



No. 6769—LADY'S WAIST.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this waist for a lady having a 36-inch waist measure is 2¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6769, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6777—LADY'S OUTING JACKET.

The stylish combination here portrayed illustrates one of the newest fancies of the season. The open jacket is made of light gray cloth, the lapels and collar being faced with fine suiting in "shepherd's plaid" (black and white check) that matches the skirt with which it is worn. Smoked pearl buttons are used for decoration. The fronts are deeply faced and reversed to form long lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. They are usually worn open, but can be closed at the bust if so desired. The back fits smoothly, side back and under-arm gores, with a curved center seam securing a trim adjustment. Plaits are laid underneath, below the waist line in back, to form the fullness now fashionable. The stylish gigot sleeves are shaped by single seams, the fullness at the top being laid in back and forward turning side plaits, that form single box plaits at the shoulder seams. The blazer can be made from one material in self-colored cloth or of suiting to match skirt. Pockets can be inserted in the fronts if desired, these being omitted from all the latest designs, inside breast pockets being inserted in the front facings that reach to the under arm and shoulder seam.

No. 6777—LADY'S OUTING JACKET.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3¼ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6777 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a seaprate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

To get BUST or BREAST measure, put the tape measure all of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

OLD FAVORITES.

Published by request.

THE HIGHER LIFE.

To play through life a perfect part,
  Unnoticed and unknown,
To seek no rest in any heart,
  Save only God alone;
In little things to own no will,
  To have no share in great,
To find the labor ready still,
  And for the crown to wait.

Upon the brow to bear no trace
  Of more than common care,
To write no secret in the face
  For men to read it there.
The daily cross to clasp and bless
  With such familiar zeal
As hides from all that not the less
  The daily weight you feel.

In toils that praise will never pay,
  To see your life go past,
To meet in every coming day
  Twin sister of the last;
To hear of high heroic things,
  And yield them reverence due,
But feel life's daily sufferings
  Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret, soft disguise
  To which self-love is prone,
Unnoticed by all other eyes,
  Unworthy in your own;
To yield with such a happy art,
  That no one thinks to care,
And say to your poor bleeding heart,
  "How little you can bear!"

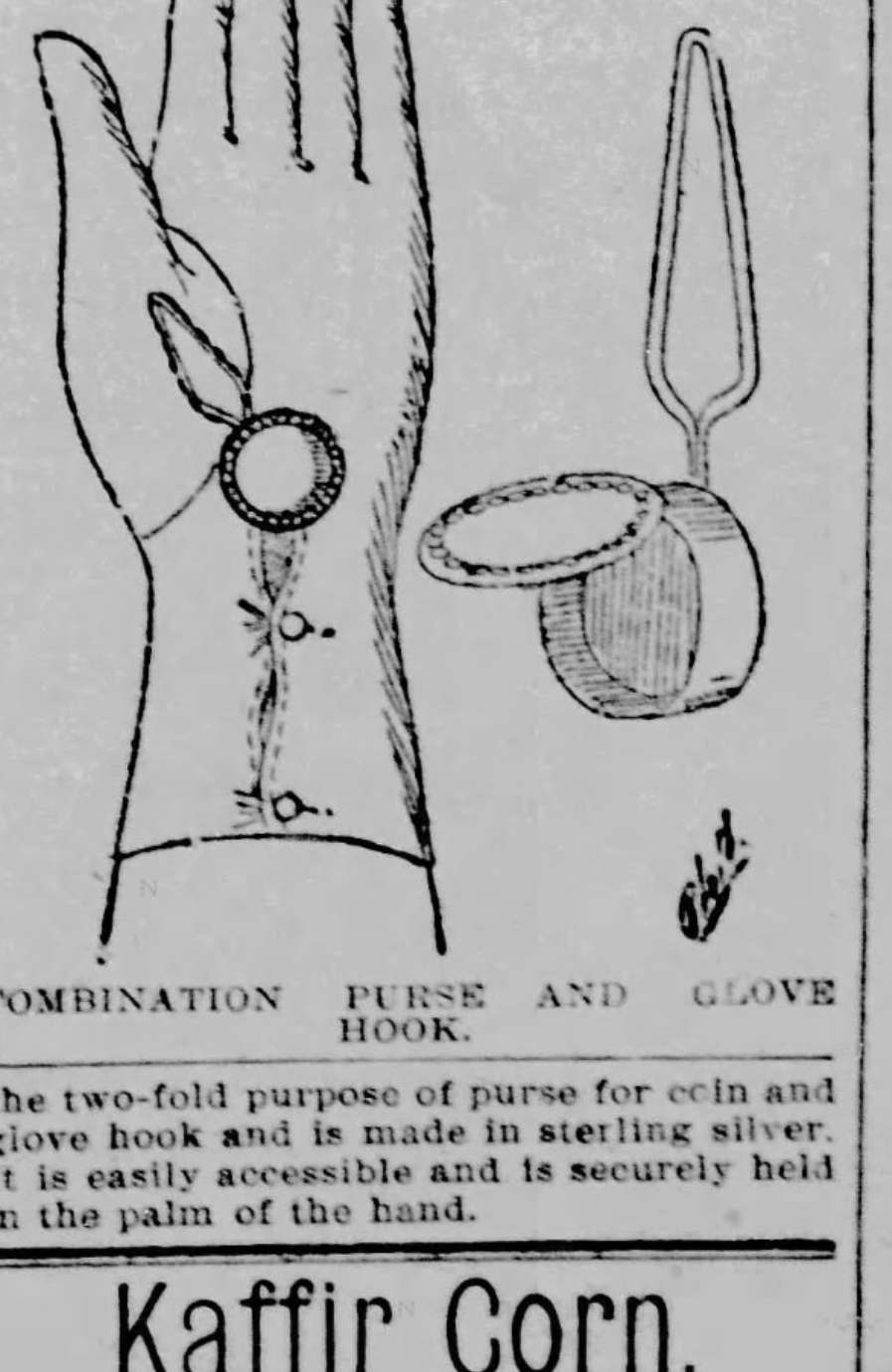
Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose,
  A struggle hard to share,
For human pride would still refuse
  The nameless trials there;
But since we know the gate is low
  That leads to heavenly bliss,
What higher grace could God bestow
  Than such a life as this!

—Adelaide Proctor.

PURSE AND HOOK

Combined in One Attachment for a Lady's Glove.

The Jewelers' Circular calls attention to a new article in the combination line designed expressly for women. It serves the two-fold purpose of purse for coin and glove hook and is made in sterling silver. It is easily accessible and is securely held in the palm of the hand.



COMBINATION PURSE AND GLOVE HOOK.

Kaffir Corn.

We still are prepared to furnish Kaffir Corn. See back numbers for full description of this dry climate forage plant.

For $1.35 we send 3 1-2 pounds Kaffir Corn (enough to seed one acre,) and the Weekly Blade one year.

For $1.10 we will send 2 pounds Kaffir Corn and the Weekly Blade one year.

WITHOUT The Blade we will send 3 1-2 pounds Kaffir Corn for $1, 2 pounds for 75 cents.

Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

The Toledo Blade Bicycle: How They Build It.

WONDROUS PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH A WHEEL GOES.

From Solid Bars of Steel to a Modern High Grade Bicycle—Sketched From Actual Work.

Looking at a bicycle, would you think there are over six hundred separate pieces of metal in it?

Well, there are. And each one has to be forged, or cut, or drawn from the solid steel; then it has to be turned and filed, and polished, or otherwise finished before it can go into its place in the completed wheel.

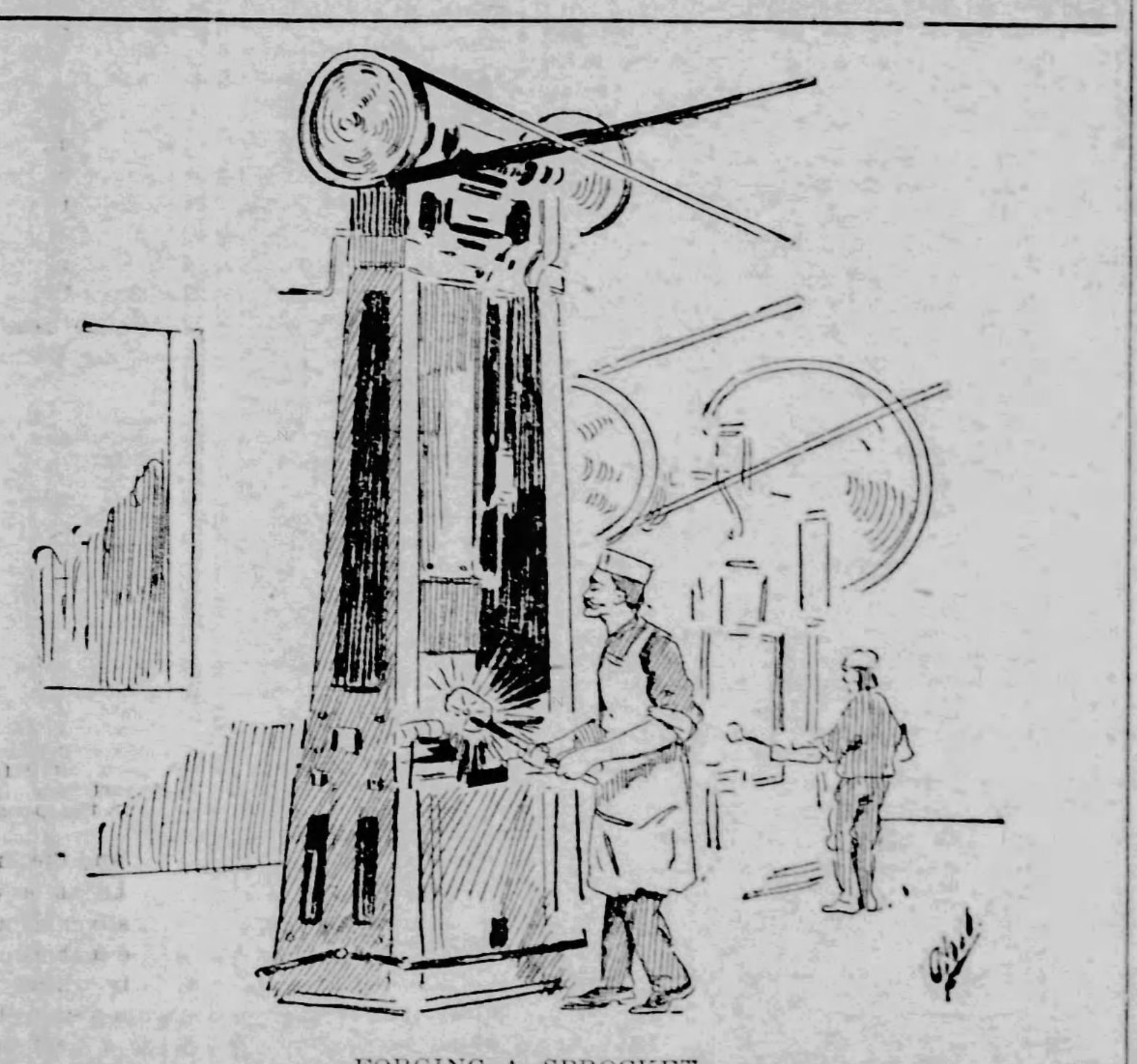
Looking at the completed "birdcage on wheels," it seems so simple, so light and airy, that one hardly realizes the skill and care it requires in its construction. Lightness and strength are absolute essentials, and that is a combination which demands the best material and the most skillful construction to secure.

The modern bicycle was made possible by the invention of the bicycle wheel. In an ordinary wagon wheel, the weight is supported by the spokes, which act as props between the felloes and the hub. The wheel is, in effect, a revolving prop. The bicycle wheel, however, supports the weight from the top of the rim, which acts as an arch. The steel wires which take the place of ordinary felloes, sustain the weight from above, not from below.

The raw material of a bicycle is steel in bars of suitable size, and steel tubing, which is drawn cold, from a solid ingot of steel, by means of the most powerful machinery. The bicycling world is indebted to Sir Henry Bessemer for his invention of a mode of making steel cheaply, for were that material as costly now as it was before his invention, the bicycle would necessarily cost so much as to be beyond the reach of any but the wealthy.

Drop Forging.

Taking up the manufacture of a bicycle from the start, it is best to begin in the drop-forging room. It contains steam hammers, under which the red hot steel is shaped into the different forms required.



FORGING A SPROCKET.

The illustration shows a workman in the act of forging a sprocket. A bar of steel is heated to the proper degree in a furnace, and then placed under the hammer. The anvil is a block of the best chilled steel, in which is cut a die in the shape of the sprocket. The hammer is also a die fitting this, the two forming a hollow mould, just the shape and size of the sprocket. Under repeated blows of the hammer the steel is pounded into the hollows of this mold, gaining in strength from the hammering, of course.

From the hammers it comes out in the general shape of a sprocket, except that it has no teeth. Then it has to be ground down, on a revolving emery wheel, to take off the scale and irregularities, and then it is ready to go into another department.

The cranks are forged in the same way, the pedal shafts, and the pieces which join the parts of the frame together. The latter are forged solid, in the shape in which they appear on the completed bicycle; and then the entire interior is cut or bored out by machinery, until but a mere shell—light, but very strong—remains.

Adjacent to the forging room is the tool-making room. Here a number of men are constantly employed in making the solid steel dies for use in the drop forges. One of these dies may last until the die is so worn it has to be recut; or it may crack, and fly in fragments, at the next stroke of the hammer.

Special Machines.

The machine-room of a bicycle factory is a busy scene. Here are long rows of tools of various kinds. There are screw-cutting machines, lathes and planers; but every machine is a special one, constructed especially to shape or cut or drill a particular part of the bicycle.

For instance, there is one machine which ceaselessly cuts sprocket teeth. Two of the large sprocket blanks are clamped together, put into it, and it cuts the wide notch between two sprocket teeth. Shaving after shaving of steel comes off, until the required depth is reached; then the two sprockets are turned far enough, another notch is cut, leaving the tooth standing between it and the last cut.

Next to it is a machine in which eight small sprockets are placed, clamped together, and a revolving cutter does the same work—cutting out the superfluous steel between, and leaving only the teeth.

The barrel hubs of a bicycle are so light and thin that they appear, at first glance, to be made of sheet metal; but they are not. They are forged solid, from a square bar of steel, then turned down on the outside, bored out and reamed, until every ounce of superfluous metal is cut away.

In point of fact the amount of metal thus cut away weighs far more than the completed piece; and one man is kept busy, day in and day out, in gathering up and wheeling away the waste metal, which is sold to steel makers, and melted over again.

Making the Frames.

The frames, fork, upright, handle bar, etc., are all made of steel tubing, very light but also very strong. This is cut proper length for each part; the ends of the fork are shaped; and the different parts go to men at the benches in the frame department. Here the joints are placed in position, small holes being drilled through them and the tube in which are driven steel brads, holding the frame firmly together. When a frame has been thus joined, it is ready to go to the brazing room.

Here a workman takes it, heats a joint to the welding heat in a furnace, and applies the brazing composition. This melts and joins the parts as firmly as though they were a solid piece of tubing. A smashed bicycle, which has been run over by a wagon, for instance, will be found to break right across a tube rather than at a joint. It takes about 20 feet of tubing for one bicycle.

BRAZING A FRAME.

The Japanning Room.

After the frames are brazed, they are cleaned and polished, and then taken to the japanning room. Each frame is carefully covered with japan varnish. The operators are very expert, and the coat is applied with perfect evenness, without a single brush mark. Each frame is then hung in a japanning oven, of which there are several. These are simply brick vaults, about 10 or 12 feet square inside, and closed by an iron door. When a vault is filled steam is turned on pipes traversing the room, and the temperature raised to the necessary degree to harden the varnish. A large thermometer is inside each oven, which is read through a glass panel in the iron door.

When the coat of japan is fully dried, the frames are taken out, rubbed carefully down, and a second coat of japan applied. Into the oven they go again, and this is repeated until four coats have been applied, and four "bakings" in the oven given. Then the enamel is bright and glossy, as it appears on a new bicycle.

Black enamel is the standard color, though other colors are used—maroon, yellow, purple and white being often seen. Of these colors, maroon just now is the favorite.

Chain Making.

The various operations necessary to make a bicycle chain are most ingenious. It is composed, as every one knows, of solid links, each rounded at both ends, and each two successive links joined by small bits of steel, riveted through the ends of the solid links. There are two of these flat steel bits to each link, the opening between them admitting a sprocket tooth.

These are all stamped by powerful machinery out of solid steel bars of the proper thickness. Then each have to be ground, to take off the rough burr left; then the holes for the rivets are drilled, and the links are tempered.

Then the parts are ready to be put together. A boy standing at a bench, takes a link, lays under it the bit of steel which is to join it to the next, lays the other over the link, and pushes the steel rivet through. He continues until he has a chain of the proper length. Then it passes to the workman at the riveting machine, driven by steam. He brings the first rivet right under the hammer, presses his right foot on a lever which tightens the belt, and the hammer delivers three or four or more rapid strokes, almost too fast to count, shaping the head above and below, at each end of the rivet. He sits there all day, working with marvelous speed, and a dexterity only acquired by long practice.

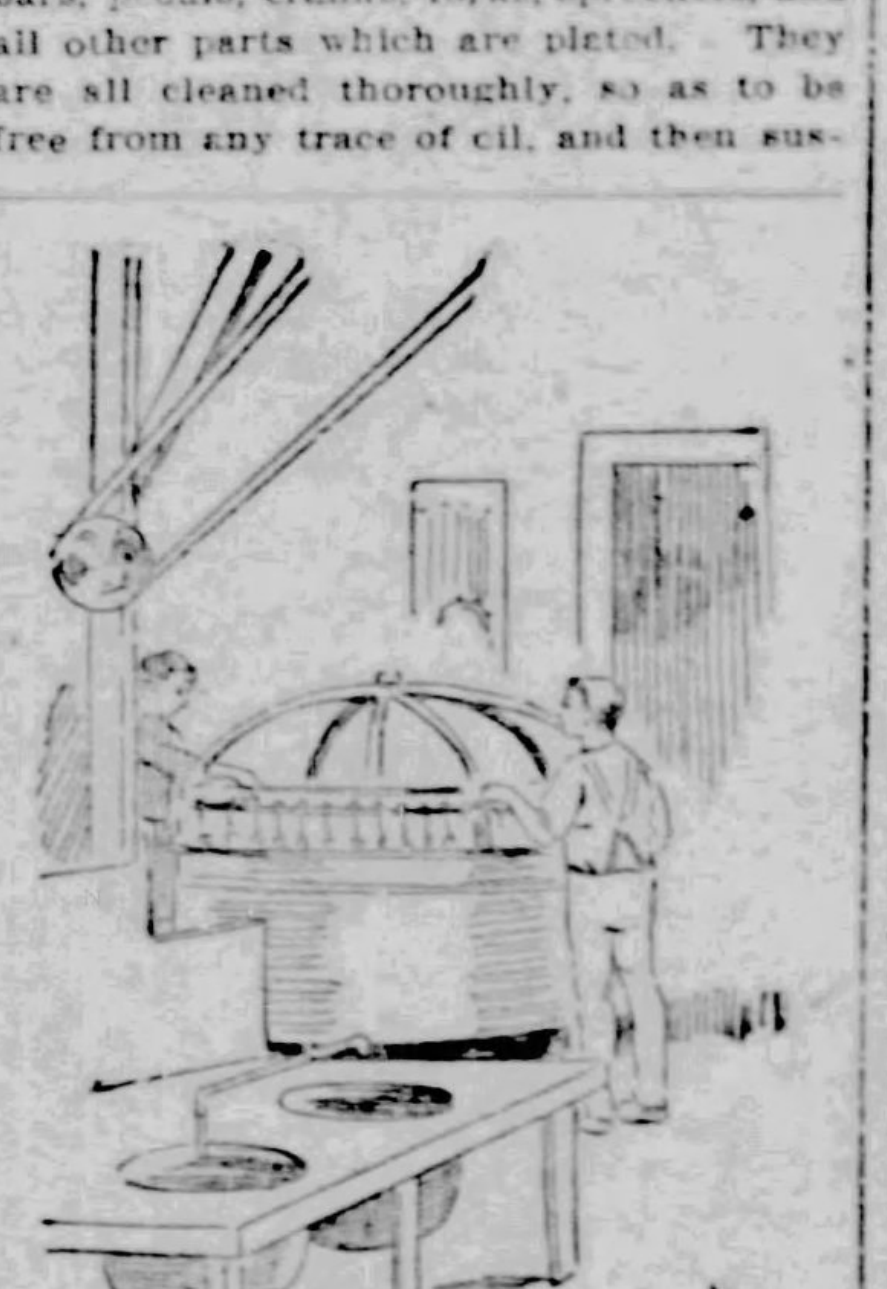
RIVETING A CHAIN.

The making of the pedals is quite interesting. The "rat-trap" pattern is now most used—so called because it has teeth like a steel rat trap, which it somewhat resembles in shape. This is stamped by a machine out of a thin strip of steel. It is tempered, ground smooth, shaped properly and the two ends brazed together. Then it is cleaned, polished and sent to the plating room.

The "canoe" pattern is a new shape, which is rapidly coming into favor.

The Plated Parts.

To the plating room are sent the handle bars, pedals, cranks, forks, sprockets, and all other parts which are plated. They are all cleaned thoroughly, so as to be free from any trace of oil, and then suspended in a copper bath. This is a huge vessel filled with a solution of sulphate of copper. The articles to be plated are hung by copper hooks to a bar connected with one pole of a dynamo; the other pole is connected with sheets of pure copper suspended in the liquid. The bicycle parts come out of this ruddy with a thin plating of copper, which is necessary to make the nickel plating adhere to the steel.



THE PLATING ROOM.

The parts are washed in pure water and then suspended in the huge revolving wooden tank shown in the cut. This is also connected with a dynamo, and filled with a solution of nickel chloride. This tub revolves very slowly—it taking 1 hour and 47 minutes for one revolution. When a suspended article has gone one revolution, it is fully plated. It is taken out, washed, and "buffed," which brings out the brilliant polish of the nickel coating.

The two small pans seen in front in the cut are used for plating with gold, when this is ordered.

The Wheel.

The rims of bicycles are made of rock elm of the best quality. The factories which make them are located in regions where this wood grows, and the rims are shipped in round crates, about the size of an ordinary barrel of flour.

The first thing is to bore, by a special machine, the hole for the tube through which the rubber tire is inflated. Then the tapering holes are made for the ends of the spokes.

Bicycle spokes are made of the finest and toughest steel, and are large at each end. In fact, the ends are just like the upper end of a sewing machine needle.

In the machine shop, one end has a button formed upon it by a special machine, and the other end has a screw cut upon it. A small nut is manufactured which exactly fits this.

The putting together of the wheel begins with the hub, which has holes drilled in its flange. A spoke is pushed through each hole, as it lies on the bench, and the spokes then laid in the proper direction, at a tangent to the circumference of the hub—hence the term, "tangent spokes." A boy, with a pair of pliers, then deftly puts on the little bit of metal where two spokes cross each other. Then the wheel is turned over, and the spokes on the other side put in. Then it resembles nothing so much as a large spider-web with the insect in the center.

Next the rim goes on. The holes for the spokes are conical. A little steel thimble fits this conical cavity in the ring; it has a hole drilled through it just large enough for the spoke. Then a nut is screwed on the end of each spoke, and they are tightened up evenly, so that each portion of the rim bears its equal part of the strain.

The tires are made by the rubber manufacturers, and shipped in huge bundles to the bicycle factory. They are then placed in position, cemented carefully, and the wheels are complete.

The Ball Bearings.

Every moving part of a bicycle travels on ball bearings. By their use, friction is reduced to a minimum. They are small balls, made of hardened steel of the finest quality. They are made by a number of firms in this country by special machinery; and so true are they that they are guaranteed to be accurate spheres within one-2000th part of an inch. Every bicycle factory has a delicate micrometer by which they can be measured, and any variation found causes the rejection of the ball.

The largest balls in a bicycle are those used in the wheel hubs. A curved channel is made in the hub on each side, and highly polished. A plate on the axle, also curved and polished, fits into this, leaving room for a circle of balls on each side. One point of each ball rests on the hub, and the point exactly opposite rests on the axle. These points are the only ones that touch; otherwise the wheel has no contact with the axle. Thus the friction is the smallest possible, and it takes far less power to propel the bicycle.

Besides the wheels, there are ball bearings in the crank shaft and sometimes in the pedals—all the moveable parts of the machine.

The Assembling Room.

In the assembling-room all the different parts of the bicycle come, and are then put together. The cranks are put in, the pedals put on, the steering-post and handle bar are placed in position, the wheels put on, the chain put over the sprockets, the seat attached, and the complete bicycle is then ready for inspection and crating.

The inspector puts it through a very careful examination and test in every part. If any defect, however minute, is found, the wheel goes back, is taken apart, and the fault remedied. Attached to the floor is a large air-pump, by means of which the tires are inflated and tested. When the machine has been inspected and found perfect, it goes into the crating room, where it is carefully packed in a crate for shipment. It has attached to it a tag, on which are its number, the date, name of the inspector and of the workman who packed it. If anything is wrong when it is received, this tag tells who is responsible.

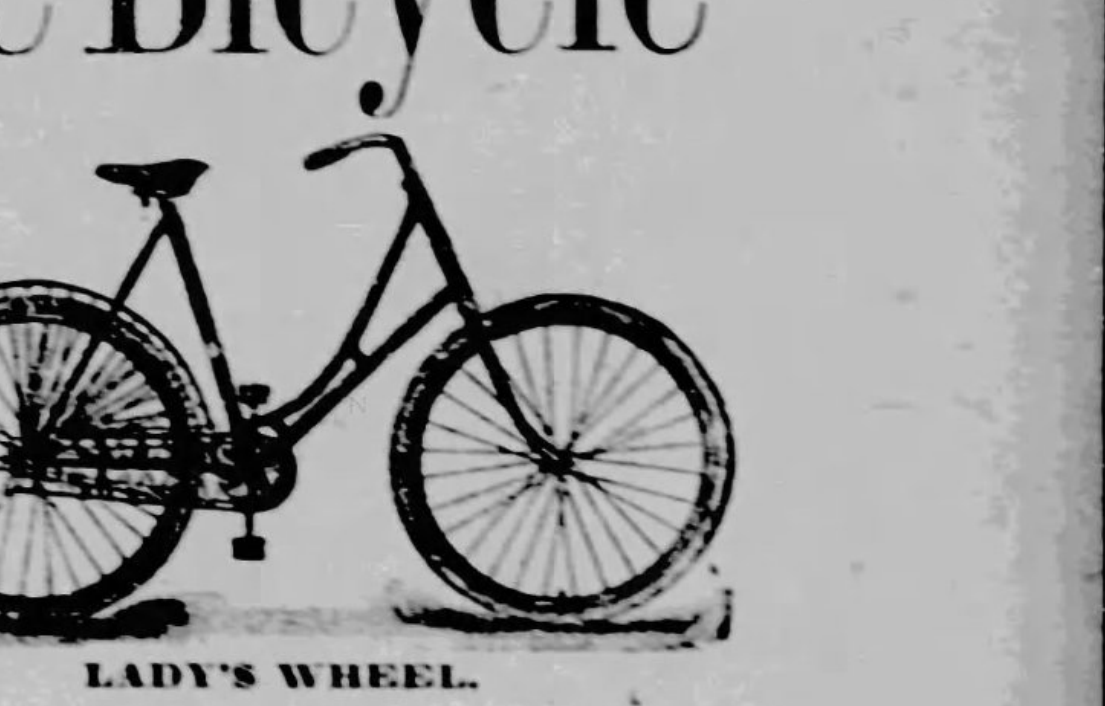
McKINLEY & REED Is our ticket since '94. The blades of this knife are etched "McKinley & Reed Good Times Will Speed." We brought it out in '94, and it is going our way. In honor of McKinley we cut the price to 50c, postpaid; 2 for [illegible]; 5 for [illegible]. Blades are hand-forged, razor steel, warranted as genuine as McKinley. Best 7-inch shears, 60c. This knife and shears, $1. Lady's 2 blade pearl 35c. Gent's fine 3 blade, $1. Pruning 75c; budding, 35c; grafting, 25c. Pruning shears 75c. We pay all postage. Hollow ground razor $1.50. Best razor strop ever made, 50c. Send for 80-page free list and "How to Use a Razor."

MAHER & GROSH, 632 A St., Toledo, O.

ONLY PLACE ON EARTH TO GET AN $85.00 WHEEL FOR $47.50.

Toledo Blade Bicycle

GENTLEMEN'S WHEEL.



LADY'S WHEEL.

EVERY PART MADE UPON HONOR.

This Bicycle Shipped to Any Part of the United States by Freight, and The Weekly Blade One Year to Any Address, Ordered For

ONLY $47.50.

Toledo, Ohio, is celebrated for many things, among which are the most popular and widely circulated weekly newspaper published in the United States; it contains the largest number of bicycle factories in the world, and more bicycles are built in it than in any other city on earth. Coupling these two facts together, it is proper for the Toledo Blade to combine an excellent bicycle with its subscription offers, after the popular plan under which we have sold so many thousand sewing machines during the past ten years.

We have, therefore, contracted with one of the best bicycle manufacturers to supply us with a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS machine, built on honor, adapted for all uses and for all roads, that we can offer to our readers FOR CASH, at a price considerably less than even cheap machines are sold.

The wheel we offer is built to retail for $85, and we guarantee it to be fully equal to any wheel which retails for even $100. The cheapest bicycle now sold in the United States, and built to sell in competition with good wheels, retails for $50 to $65; but you must remember that such wheels are not worth any more than this price. They are not durable, nor adapted for ordinary country roads.

We want it distinctly understood that the wheel we now offer is actually worth from $85 to $100, and can not be bought any place else in the world, except of the Toledo Blade, for less than $85.

We propose now to offer, by way of experiment, JUST ONE HUNDRED of these wheels, including a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, for

$47.50 Each.

The wheel will be shipped by freight to the address given, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of wheel. This will be but a small sum, as the crated wheel is light.

Above we give small cuts of the wheel, both ladies' and gentlemen's pattern, which give a fair idea of its appearance. The following is a detailed description of the works and parts:

The cuts above show that the gentleman's wheel is diamond frame, the ladies', drop frame. The frames are of large-sized cold-drawn seamless steel tubing, properly reinforced. The head is 9 inches in length, of 1¼-inch tubing; rest of frame, 1⅛ inches; front forks with extra reinforcing, the crown of a new and improved pattern; the rear forks and braces are of ¾-inch tubing. The entire frame is not only light and strong, but very durable.

The handle bars are of seamless steel tubing, highest grade. The handles are of medium drop, with corkaline grips, German silver tipped; or you can have ram's horn (upturned) handles, same finish, if you prefer them.

The most important portion of a bicycle as regards durability is the wheels. The rims are made of the finest rock elm to be obtained, with the "Plymouth" lock joint; tangent spokes, of the very best drawn steel, cold swaged; wheels 28 inches high, with 68 gear; but you can have a higher or lower gear if you so desire.

We furnish either the "Vim" single tube tire, or the Morgan & Wright "quick repair" double tubes.

The bearings are the best and latest pattern, absolutely dust proof, perfectly true, polished perfectly. The steel balls are of the usual sizes—3-16 and ¼ inches diameter, with 153 to each bicycle.

The cranks are equal to the best, made of hardened spring steel of the best quality. They can not get loose, for they are keyed to the axle and threaded for the pedals.

The sprockets are made from the best steel, light yet strong enough for any requirements, plated on heavily coppered base. The hubs are the latest barrel pattern, and like the other parts are made of the best steel obtainable. We furnish an ¼-inch Humber chain—none better—the rivets hardened, the center solid. Pedals combination of rubber and rat-trap, dust proof, "Grothe" pattern.

The bicycle is of 1896 pattern, in every respect up to the times. It weighs 23 pounds; tread, 5¼ inches; wheel base, 42½ inches.

The tool bag contains repair outfit, wrenches, oiler and pump, all complete.

We supply but this one grade of wheel, it being the very best we can get. But we will supply

Both Gents' and Ladies' Wheels

The price being exactly the same for either

How to Order:

Inclose to us a postoffice money order, or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order, for $47.50. Give the name and postoffice address of the party to whom we shall send the Weekly Blade one year, and also the name and postoffice address of the person to whom the wheel is to go, and be VERY CAREFUL to also give the name of the railroad station to which the wheel is to be sent.

State particularly whether you want a gent's or lady's wheel. It is unnecessary to give specifications regarding sizes, as they are built of regulation standard size, suitable for any person.

These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us detailed as above, the wheel will be shipped within three days from the time we get the order.

Every person who wants a Blade Wheel should get in quickly on this first 100 lot. After the first 100 are exhausted, we shall no doubt make arrangements for a lot of 1,000 to immediately follow. But we guarantee prompt shipment to all orders from the first 100. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED for [illegible] by Murat Halstead; illustrated. Agents selling 10 to 8 a week. Outfit free. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Proved Case.

"You'll have to be a little more particular in your choice of words," said the city editor, looking over the new reporter's copy. "Here you say 'the failure of a large consignment of vegetable ivory to arrive on time has seriously embarrassed Mr. Stoneking, proprietor of the button factory. He has thirty-five employes and no work for them.' What evidence have you that this circumstance has 'embarrassed' Mr. Stoneking?"

"He—er—doesn't seem to know what to do with his hands," replied the new reporter.—Chicago Tribune.

Good morning, have you read Thos. Slater's advertisement for men on page 3?

THE HOUSEHOLD
EDITOR
THE HOME IS THE HEART OF THE WORLD

LIFE.

"What is life but what a man is thinking of all day?"—Emerson.

If life were only what a man
Thinks daily of—his little care;
His petty ill; his trivial plan;
His sordid scheme to horde and spare;
His meagre ministry; his small,
Unequal strength to breast the stream;
His large regret—repentance small;
His poor, unrealized dream—
'Twere scarcely worth a passing nod;
Meet it should end where it began,
But 'tis not so. Life is what God
Is daily thinking of for man.
—Julie M. Lippman, in Harper's Magazine for April.

OUR COZY CORNER
COME LET US COUNSEL TOGETHER

Just after the hostess had opened the windows and doors of the Cozy Corner and let in a flood of sunshine and the sweet perfume from a lilac bush that stands just outside the door to greet the visitors whom she is always so glad to meet each week, a bright, wide-awake young woman came tripping in. She was sweet and lovely, but—she was a doubter. She doubted if there could ever be a man with common sense who would believe in his heart such trash as Confirmed Bachelor wrote last week. Bonnie Little Burnie, as she calls herself, must remember that the heart of a man is a very mysterious thing and one of the things no person can account for is the fancies that fill it. In the experience of a newspaper editor, stranger things are found, than even the utterances of a Confirmed Bachelor. Besides, Bonnie, remember that the fact that this C. B. was possessed of common sense is only taken for granted, not proven. Confidentially the editor thinks he is a very young man, and this letter was written, not from the possession of much wisdom, but rather from lack of it.

Our visitor then proceeded to give her opinion of his letter, "supposing it to be his true opinion."

He says "a business woman has no practical knowledge of the management of a house or of children, etc., etc., and that she being accustomed to active, noisy and ever changing scenes, will find quiet home life unbearable and therefore will seek pleasure elsewhere and her husband will go to the bad, etc." Oh, what foolish talk. Pray, I beg of you, to let me differ with you. It is the woman who has business enough about her that she can get along without you (or any other bachelor's) help that will make a capital household queen. (I presume to say that should you consult any of those men who have been lucky enough to capture one of these level headed business women, they would tell you that she is more than their "better half" and what a prize she is compared to your idea of a woman who should never know anything but "household duties and caring for children.) If you were married, and were to die, leaving a wife with little means and several children, which would you prefer your wife to be, a woman that was a good housekeeper and good child tender, but who was as ignorant of the world and its ways and not knowing one single occupation, or one who, left in like circumstances, and being a thorough business woman who had, before her marriage, learned a trade and was able to support herself and children by it, and by understanding the world better than the "good house-wifey wife" could withstand temptations better. I have more to say, but will close as the waste basket is opening—wider and wider—and I must skip if I would escape its monstrous jaws.

Type Writer thus disposes of the Confirmed Bachelor's statements:

When I read that article about business women not making good wives, I thought of something that is familiar to all who remember their First Reader lessons; it is this: "Was the boy a big boy? No, he was a little boy. If he had been a big boy, he would have been wiser." And I think this Confirmed Bachelor must be a very little boy if his size is to be tested by his wisdom. For my part, I learned to be a business woman when I left school because I did not know then whether or no I should ever have an opportunity to be anything else, and when I did meet the man I loved, and who loved me, I am very certain that my business knowledge of the use of money, and my ability to plan and carry on my household work on business methods did not in the least prevent me from being more truly a helpmeet for my husband, nor from making a happy home for my family. And when I was left a widow with four children to care for, my early experience and training enabled me to obtain a position by which I could support them much better than if I had been merely a housekeeper.

And I trust that in all things I have always been a "womanly woman."

And Susie asks this same Confirmed Bachelor a question which we fear will be very difficult for him to answer:

"Confirmed Bachelor, your theory is all right, but as you have omitted one most important detail I fear it will never be carried out. You tell us that we who expect to marry should be preparing for such a life, and we who are business women should remain so. It seems to me hardly fair that because of necessity, or because of comforts otherwise unattainable, we who have entered the arena and are battling with the world should be debarred the happiness of married life. And if we do intend to marry and are training ourselves accordingly, we are quite as likely as not to never have an opportunity we care to take.

"If you will kindly tell us, 'sure and certain' just how we are to know what we are to be, a business woman or some man's wife, we'll all immediately set about fitting ourselves for the future sphere. Until you do, however, I fancy the present state of affairs will continue to exist. And I would not worry if I were you. I shouldn't wonder if you were unduly critical regarding the household affairs of those friends anyway, as 'confirmed bachelors' are addicted to weighing matrimony in the balance and finding it wanting."

New England girls are proverbially quick at understanding things, and this is the opinion of one of them on the subject under discussion:

"The idea! 'If girls expect to marry!' Of course we do when we can find a man whom we can trust to do better for us than we can do for ourselves, and not before; so I think the 'Confirmed Bachelor' is quite safe. And until the right man comes along we do not propose to deny ourselves the satisfaction that comes to every woman when she feels that she is earning her own living, that she is not a burden on her parents or friends, because, forsooth, she may some time have a chance to be married.. Really and truly I think this Confirmed Bachelor is not a good business man, and therefore is afraid a business woman for a wife would be too much superior to himself, or, i is barely possible one of these dreadful business women declined to support him in the capacity of a husband. Dreadful thought!"

Confirmed Bachelor evidently has few sympathizers, as yet, among the ladies, but we will allow him to recover from these expressions from them, and listen to the remainder of Mrs. Harbaugh's remarks on the busy American woman. Her friend had just made the remark tha that day had been a comparatively easy one, and in answer to the question o what, then, she did on her busy days, made this answer:

"Well, washing, ironing and baking days are generally pretty full, especially if I have much company drop in. Then the day I go to my club and the day I am formally 'at home,' I am generally very busy."

"I was silent, for I knew it was useless to expostulate. Here was a typical American woman. How long could she stand this strain was the question. Her delicate beauty was already fading. But she was not an exception; there are hundreds like her everywhere. Women who do every turn of their elaborate housekeeping with their own hands, excepting possibly, the help of a laundress once a week and a seamstress in occasionally for a day. Their fastidious taste would be shocked at the idea of slighting anything. It must all be done and well done, from the arranging of cut flowers for the table to the blacking of the kitchen range. Most of them are devoted members of at least one club or society; many of them conscientiously endeavor to keep up the accomplishments of their girlhood in the way of painting and music. They would feel condemned if they did not practice strict economy, and by dint of much contriving make one thousand dollars do the work of two; and yet they lament the fact that women age more quickly than men; that while a man is in his prime at forty, a woman has already begun the decline of life.

"If they would avoid this, they must change their mode of living; they must regard their physical powers with humaneness, and exercise a little common sense when calculating the amount of work they mean to accomplish. Is not this reasonable? Pause in the rush and race of your life, my dear sister-woman, and consider, Are you doing yourself justice? God never meant for you to do more than you can do; see if some of your burdens are not self-assumed. See if you can not revise, cut down and simplify your daily routine. Determine that you will have a few moments of rest and silence and solitude every day of your life; and that, at least once a year, you will have a few days of rest and change; a summer vacation; go somewhere, where you can live in primitive fashion, where life is simple, and its wants are few and easily supplied. The simplicity, the absence of effort and effect will rest you, and may teach you that some of the things you consider indispensable do not, after all, amount to much.

"No life can be pure in its purpose
And strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger
thereby."

Mrs. E. Roy writes to the Copy Corner that she has a neighbor whose kitchen stove shines till it resembles a mirror, and whose tinware always looks like new, never seemig worn by scouring. Of course all the good housekeepers in the neighborhood would be glad to know how these results are brought about, but the neighbor who has the desired information refuses to share it with others, and so Mrs. Ray comes to The Blade readers asking if any one can tell her what to use to make her stoves shine like mirrors, and her tins retain their pristine beauty.

W. D. G. asks that some one will tell him how to prepare whole wheat for table use so that only a part of the bran will be used. Also some recipes for using whole wheat flour.

Mother can make a nice suit for her daughter of any of the checked goods on the market. Make with a full, plain skirt and a jacket, and give her plenty of shirt waists and she will be provided for nearly every occasion. If she expects to need an evening dress, there can be nothing prettier or more stylish than a white alpaca or brilliantine. Have it made in some becoming style with Dresden ribbon garniture. For your young lady daughter's graduating dress use silk, muslin or organdie. Make it with a plain, full skirt, finished with a wide hem, or three narrow ruffles edged with lace, across the bottom of the skirt. A surplice waist with ribbon collar and belt will be best for her, as you describe her. Duck suits, both white and colored, will be suitable for you as well as for the younger lady. A grass cloth dress should be lined with a sheer lawn and worn over a very stiff petticoat to make it hang well.

A reader would like to tell Poor Jim that a certain spavin cure refined expressly for human flesh, will cure his severe trial, in the form of a bunion, but as she does not wish to do any free advertising, she advises him to inquire of the nearest reliable druggist about it.

The editor wishes to thank Mrs. S. R. Robinson, Laura. G., Samuel S. B. and other friends for the very kind and encouraging letters they have sent her. It rests one and strengthens them for their daily work to know that they have such appreciative friends.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

As the hot weather approaches housekeepers, that is, the working housekeepers, are looking about them for ways and means to avoid, as much as possible, standing over a hot fire while doing the necessary work of the family. For those who have gas to use, stoves can be procured of any size, from those with one burner, on which you can do more work than you would think, to a regular gas range in which all of the cooking for a large family can be done with the minimum amount of heat and at a small expense.

Charcoal stoes are much used in the South and as these will burn equally well out of doors, the writer has often seen a Southern cook prepare the dinner for the family out on a shady piazza, thus keeping the house cool and comfortable to sit in.

Now, too, the chafing dish that has been used during the winter for preparing some little dainty for a late supper, will be brought into more general use. Many things may be cooked early in the morning while it is cool, and used for the 6 o'clock dinner, or luncheon. We give one or two chafing dish recipes, adding that the same dish may be prepared over a fire in the range equally as well.

Venison Veal.

Melt in the chafing dish a piece of butter and when it is hot, lay in it a thick cutlet from a leg of veal. Turn it till it is heated through, then pour over it sufficient stock to cover it, with a little allspice, salt and pepper. Let it cook for 20 minutes, remove to a hot platter, thicken the gravy with flour and add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with currant jelly.

Creamed Chicken.

Into a chafing dish or skillet put one tablespoonful of butter and a scant tablespoonful of flour, stirring continually till smooth. Add one cupful of cream or rich milk, salt and pepper. Then put in piece of cold chicken cut into dice, and allow it to heat thoroughly. Just before serving add the beaten yolks of two eggs. A small can of mushrooms or peas is a nice addition to this dish, and with them one-half cupful more cream or milk should be added.

Properly Boiled Eggs.

Put the eggs in a saucepan and pour over them an abundance of boiling water. Cover and let them stand where they will not boil for 10 minutes if wanted soft boiled, 15 minutes if hard. Take them out, drop into cold water for a moment to prevent them from being dark colored next to the shell, and you will have a most delicious addition to your breakfast, totally unlike the india-rubber like eggs that result from allowing them to boil from three to five minutes.

"THREE SMALL ONES."

Suggestions for Comfortable and Pretty Household Belongings.

Floor Cushion.

It is simply a large square cushion filled with feathers and covered with dark satine having a design of gay-colored flowers all over it.

The edge is finished with a three-inch ruffle of the satine, set in the seams of the pillows; at one side the cover is left open, faced and furnished with buttons and button holes, enabling the housewife to slip it off whenever it needs laundering.

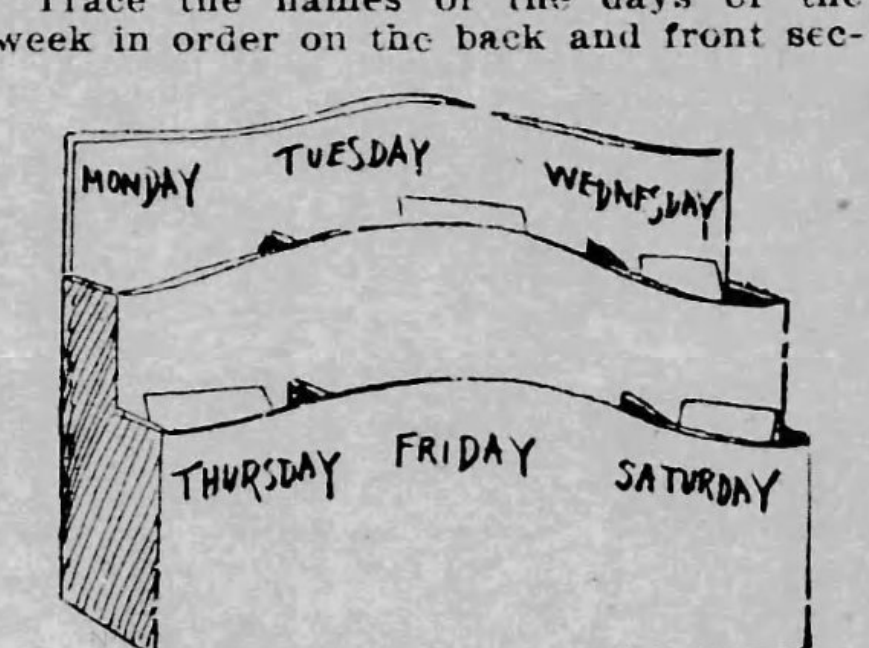
Light-colored ones made in the same way are very effective in a hammock or lounging chair.

ANNIE LAURIE.

Engagement Card-Case.

For the bottom of the box, cut a piece of heavy Bristol board 9 inches long and dimensions forms the back, which is 6 inches wide. A second piece of the same curved fancifully at the upper edge. The front section is 9 by 3 inches, the partition through the middle is 9 by 4 inches, and the end pieces each 6 by 4 inches, cut out at the upper edge to fit the front piece.

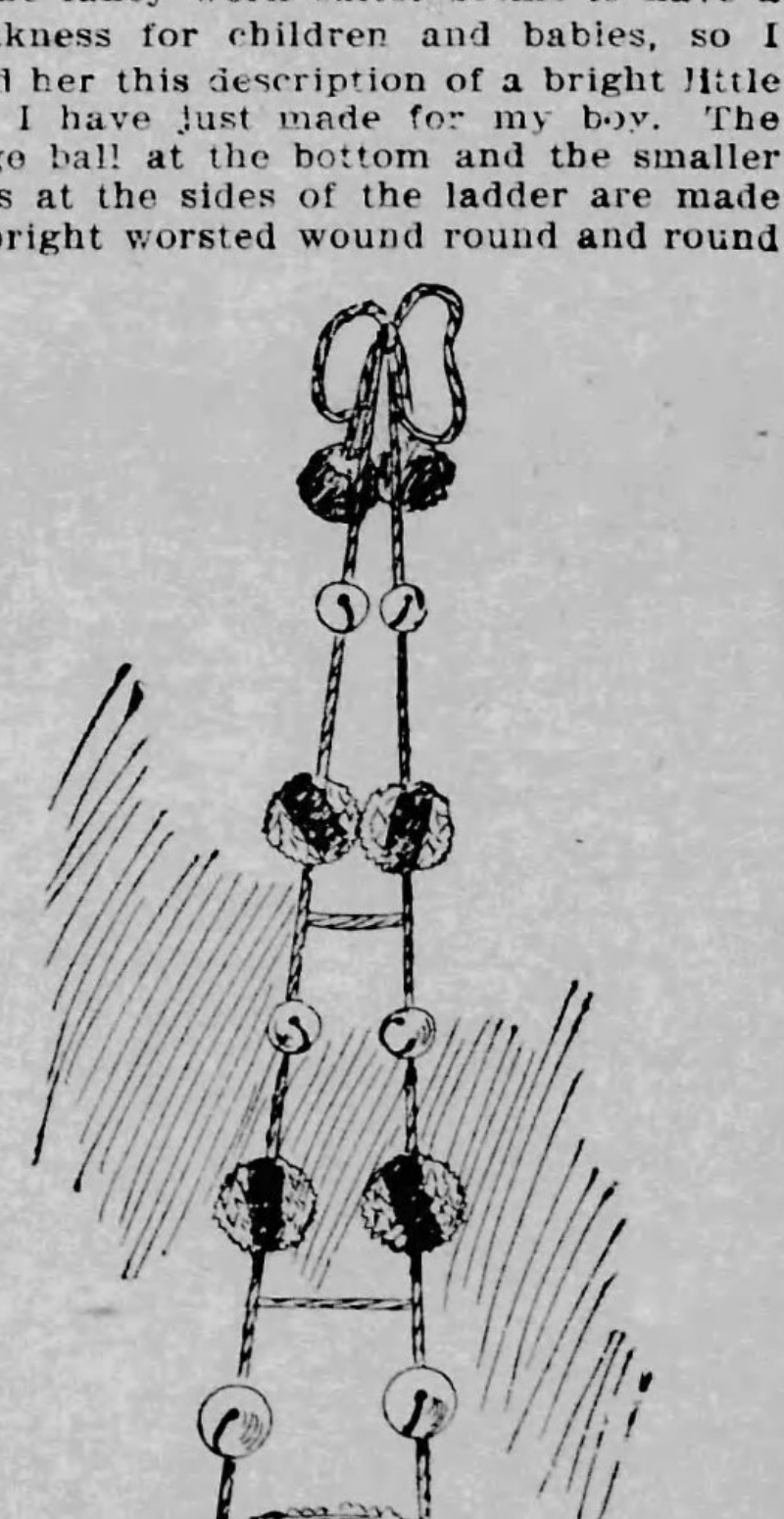
Trace the names of the days of the week in order on the back and front sections; put the different parts together and divide each of the compartments thus formed into three smaller ones by means of pieces of cardboard, making 6 receptacles for cards on which are to be written the engagement for each day.



CARRIE DOUGLAS.

Baby's Toy.

The fancy work editor seems to have a weakness for children and babies, so I send her this description of a bright little toy I have just made for my boy. The large ball at the bottom and the smaller ones at the sides of the ladder are made of bright worsted wound round and round a circular piece of card board in the way we used to make such balls years ago.



For the benefit of the rising generation who may not understand this I will explain that for the large ball I cut two circular pieces of cardboard three inches in diameter; in the center of each I made a circle around the top of a No. 40 spool, and cutting straight through from the outer edge of the card I cut out this circle and putting the two pieces of card together so that the cut line in one was exactly opposite that in the other, I wound them with worsted until the hole was so full I could not squeeze my worsted needle through. Then I cut around the circumference between the edge of the card, and threading a needle with strong twine tied the worsted securely at the center; next I slipped out the pieces of card board and trimmed my ball perfectly round.

The smaller ones were made in the same way over smaller bits of cardboard; the ladder was made of a heavy chain of wool, and when the little bells were added, and the combination hung where the baby could reach it, his joy was complete.

LAURA.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Welcome Several Absent, but Unforgotten Members.

Subject for May-day discussion, sent by Miss Lela A. Peterson, of Brooklyn: "Is flirtation detrimental to a girl's character?"

Miss Prudence sincerely hopes that the subject for this month will be generally and intelligently discussed by all members of the order.

The old members in attendance at this week's session of the M. G. R.'s were Ivan, Captain Nemo, Nina, Household Pet, Penna Granger, Busy Buckeye and Lilac.

Two strangers knocked at the door this morning, Elsa, who was gladly welcomed, and Rocky Mountains, who would have been admitted just as willingly if she had not written on both sides of her paper, and failed to give her address. We all hope she will correct these errors, and come again soon.

The address of Mr. Newton C. Myers, President of the M. G. R.'s of Tennessee, has been changed to Lock Box 134, Greenville, Tenn. Will the members of the order please remember this in writing him on the May subject?

Busy Buckeye: The money has been forwarded to the proper department. Please send business communications on a separate sheet of paper hereafter.

A Blade Reader: The M. G. R.'s are not compelled to wear the badge, but most of them seem to enjoy doing so.

All communications for this department should be addressed to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. "M. G. R."

Elsa, N. C.:—"Dear girls don't be too hard on the old bachelors while your name remains Miss, for you may be so unfortunate (?) as to become an old maid, and then you would not like to have some younger person pointing at you! I think some bachelors are very nice, and while I hope you will excuse me for not agreeing with you any better, I must say I think you are too severe with Dr.: you don't know how long you will be feeling so well; I believe it is quite a common occurrence for girls to be attached with heart trouble; who knows but the Dr. might be able to give relief in such a case!"

Ivan, Tenn.:—"I am equipping myself for the legal profession; this with sickness, forms my excuse for neglecting the order for so long a time, but I hope to be more prompt in the future. How about a state reunion at our capital city next year during the centennial? Let us hear from every member in the state; we can make a profit and success of our order."

Lilac, Pa.:—"I am greatly in love with Sweet Pea's letters and hope she will continue to write. I would like to correspond with some of the members, and freely admit that the M. G. R. has done me good."

Select the names of those with whom you wish to correspond, Lilac, and send them with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Miss Prudence, who will forward you the addresses required.

Pa. Granger, Pa.:—"This is to inform you that I am still in the land of the living, and as much interested in the M. G. R. as ever. I am back at the old farm, after an absence of some time and think farming one of the best and most honorable of occupations, though not always the most remunerative.

"Did you ever think what tremendous power the farmers would have if they could and would organize like some of the other industries? I believe the world would be better off if they could take charge of it for awhile instead of some of the people who are running it at present."

Nina, Ark.:—"I trust Make Haste will not take offense when I beg leave to say that I thought him a trifle too severe in one or two instances, for often the will is good when the way is not clear, though I am bound to admit that the most of his letter was excellent."

Busy Buckeye, O.:—"I have been absent from the circle for nearly a year, yet, as my nom de plume asserts, I have not been idle. I want to thank my fellow M. G. R.'s for the gratification I have received from reading their letters; let us all be more active and truer to our order; let us come out more boldly on every subject and let us increase the interest in our circle and try to make the world better.

"I have been a C. E. worker for three years, and love the organization; so I am indeed sorry that N. E. Girl has found some unfriendly workers, and hope C. E. members will profit by her experience. Inda's poetry is all right.

"As I expect to enter college in the near future preparatory to choosing a profession will some of the M. G. R.'s send information in regard to the best line of work?"

Household Pet, Vt.:—"You asked me to explain how the library plan could be carried out. Could not each member of the M. G. R. contribute a certain sum of money (as much or little as they wished of course) toward the library; or purchase books themselves and send them to you (Miss Prudence). You could publish the titles of the books in the library each week and the M. G. R's could draw them accordingly.

"I hope the members will not be so affected by this spring weather as to lose interest in our valuable circle. I know it requires a great deal of effort to be able to keep up an interest in anything when the atmosphere is so stifling, but let us take Jonathan Edwards's motto for our rule: Live with all our might while we do live."

The library plan is not exactly practicable as it would involve a great amount of work for Miss Prudence to say nothing of the expense of postage for sending the books backward and forward among the members. If any one else has an "idea" to express on the subject the Chaperone and Circle will gladly listen to it.

Capt. Nemo, Mo.:—"I think Household Pet has sounded the keynote of good composition. She thinks persons should not write unless they have something worthy of transferring to paper. The fact of the case is, if all followed that view to the letter, there would a good deal less written than there is at present.

"Now, I think the country is the very best place to be; there, at present, Nature is all smiles. Spring, the most beautiful season of the year, is at hand. The sere brown aspect of winter has been changed in a very few days to the beautiful green of summer. The dreary cold days are of the by-gones. A bright warm sunshine is awakening the plants from their nap.

"How I do like to see the green leaves come forth! How symbolic of the resurrection!

"Persons who live away out on the prairies fail to see all the beauties of nature's handiwork. I remember one time of being on the prairie, when the springtime arrived. The leaves all put forth while I was absent from their haunts. When I entered them for the first time that summer I thought I never had seen them appear so green.

"The constant changing of the outer world around us has an invisible power over us that tends to stimulate and cheer us along the silent walks of our daily life.

The Badges.

Every member of the Merry Go Rounds should show their colors by wearing one of the pretty badges that The Blade had made for that purpose. They are not expensive—only 50 cents apiece—and as brooches are now coming in style again, they will serve a double purpose—as an ornament, and to show membership in Miss Prudence's large and growing society. The Blade has now succeeded in getting enough made to supply everybody, which was not the case in the beginning. Send on your orders, Merry Go Rounds.

A Brilliant Promise.

She was the pride of the faculty and the pet of the class—a girl who grappled with logarithms only to lay them low, and whose Latin and Greek were as perfect as could be desired. All sorts of brilliant things were expected of her after she left college. The president said that she had one of the finest minds the college had ever had the privilege of cultivating. The literature professor prophesied that she would make a shining place for herself in literature. The professor of mathematics shed tears at the thought of her absence from his class. As for the girls, her fellow students, they each and all regarded her as a sort of George Eliot and Maria Mitchell rolled into one. And, in spite of these many fond hopes and bright predictions, the girl, immediately after she was graduated, married. Ten years later her class met for a reunion. The members made it a sort of experience meeting. Each arose and told what had happened during the interval since they had last met. One had won renown in music, another in philanthropic fields. Another had written her heart out in verse, and a fourth had become a successful teacher. At last it was the turn of the girl with a mind. Everybidy held her breath as she arose and began: "Girls, I, too, have not been idle. During all these years I have won a name like the rest of you. I am known in the city where I dwell as the woman who averages nine cooks a month."

Too Much Time.

If I were asked to select what one influence more than another wastes the spare time of the modern man, I should be inclined to specify the reading of newspapers. The value of the modern daily newspaper as a short cut to knowledge of what is actually happening in two hemispheres is indisputable, provided it is read regularly so that one can eliminate from the consciousness those facts which are contradicted or qualified on the following day. Of course it is indispensable to read the morning and perhaps the evening newspaper in order to know what is going on in the world. But the persistent reading of many newspapers, or the whole of almost any newspaper, is nearly as detrimental to the economy of time as the cigarette habit to health.—Robert Grant in Scribner.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery. See Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

ENGLAND'S THRONE

FOUR HEIRS ARE IN SIGHT, AND VIC STILL HALE AND HEARTY,

Something About the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Youngsters Especially.

London, May 1.—It is the most singular fact that, while one of the most powerful nations in the world is building up commerce, protecting herself from encroachment and waging war with intruders, the entire line of living legitimate heirs lives a life of the utmost immunity from all cares of state. The exact duplicate of this state of affairs does not exist anywhere upon the face of the earth.

The living successors to the English throne are four. They are headed and represented by Victoria, the Queen, who is now celebrating her 77th birthday, and who for all matters of state is useless. For five years Victoria has been an old woman. News is broken to her gently, the Windsor cable having been long since abolished as far as she is concerned. For three years she has been helpless in her limbs, requiring the constant attendance of an Indian servant to carry her from place to place. When at railroad stations she walks supported by two men, who almost carry her.

Her kingdom is managed by trusty lieutenants whom she has the good sense to leave alone in the discharge of their duties. Her whole time and her engrossing thought is to keep alive. A year of existence to her at this critical stage of her failing physical power is valued by her to such an extent that she does not allow even her kingdom to give her a disturbing thought.

The most important event in the Queen's life for many years is her coming birthday. Victoria was told many years ago by soothsayers who amused a Windsor family gathering that Her Majesty would be in peril physically in the latter part of her 76th year. But if she passed that time safely, her 77th year would be full of strength and promise for another ten years of life. Seven has always been a lucky number with Her Majesty.

Another point makes this birthday particularly precious to the Queen. Her highness has always had a perfect mania for wanting to see her descendants upon thrones. The marriage of Alix, daughter of Alice of England, to the Czar gave her untold pleasure. The fact that Alix is crowned simultaneously with her own birthday is to her the greatest of all birthday gifts.

The Queen's occupation is checker playing. After her long morning massage a board is drawn up in front of her and a lady of honor takes her place opposite. The Queen plays a fairly good game, and she likes to win. Her lady of honor beats one game a day. That is enough to keep royalty unperturbed. Often little Prince Edward is held up to the board and his chubby finger guided by the lady of honor.

The drive of the day behind the donkey in the donkey cart is a matter of necessity. It has become painful to the queen, who would gladly give it up if she dared do so, but with no exercise she becomes too bulky. The conservatory walks are things of the past, and the whole empire to the queen is narrowed down to a few castles where the occupant of the greatest throne in the world looks upon a little patch of English scenery and receives the congratulations of her subjects upon another year of her reign. It is an even, uncheckered existence, in striking contrast to the fevered life led by former queens of the throne of England.

The next incumbent of the throne is the queen's son, the Prince of Wales, but interest in his generation centers around his popular wife, who will be the idolized "Queen Alexandra" of 1900. For 33 years this woman, whom people will always call young and beautiful, has waited for her opportunity to rule England as Queen Consort. And in the most amiable way she has bided her time.

The life of the one who now, in the queen's weakness, begins to be thought of as Queen Alexandra is more varied than that of Victoria. But it is an altogether peaceable life, not like the life of our public women. Never in her 33 English years has this daughter of Denmark taken a hand in politics, not even when importuned by her chum, Lady Randolph Churchill, or her former friend, Lady Brooke.

The life of the Princess of Wales divides itself into three parts, each as remote from the throne as the life of an American country woman. In the winter she is south at health resorts. In the summer she is at one or other of the pleasant country places. In spring and fall she gets to Sandringham, and there the people have a glimpse of her sweet face as she attends the races—almost a national institution abroad—and wears pretty gowns at hospital openings and bazaars for charity. Her only real touch of power is when she gives her hand to be kissed at the drawing-rooms which she is obliged to hold now.

Queen Alexandra's greater half of the year is spent at a pretty summer castle, where she takes the simplest of country pleasures. Mornings she rides gentle jaunts upon the back of an inoffensive donkey and revels in the society of her grandchildren, for whom she has a love second to no living grandmama. Alexandra is peculiarly fond of her children. The loss of the Duke of Clarence a few years ago temporarily unhinged her mind. Were the others to drop away as Victoria's children have died there is no doubt but that Alexandra would be insane, like Elizabeth of Austria.

Since there are four heirs and Queens to the throne of England now living, Victoria can look down the line and see future feminine wearers of the crown unto many generations ahead.

One of these is the Princess May, Duchess of York, Queen Consort of George V.—as we shall some day read.

The Princess May is an English Princess, and as such is dearer to the heart of Victoria than any other relative by marriage has ever been, for Her Majesty has always been disposed to look critically upon the conduct of the relatives-in-law that have come to Windsor and Sandringham to live.

May threatens to be another Queen Victoria. She is like the Queen in every respect. Her mother is Victoria's own cousin. May might be Victoria's daughter, and is more like her than any of her own children.

The reign of Queen May—which may begin suddenly, just as the young Kaiserin of Germany was thrust upon the throne when she supposed she must wait for two generations before her turn at ruling came—will be a Victorian reign.

This young lady will undoubtedly reproduce Victoria's early reign. Everybody who lived in the fifties remembers what that was. "The family" was all one heard. Victoria devoted herself to the raising of her children; and it was fashionable to walk in the streets at daytime with as many well-dressed little ones and their nurses as could be mustered up. The Princess May is precisely the same in tone and desire. She loves her babies and devotes herself to them assiduously, seldom letting a nurse relieve her. When she went to the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wedding the other day she trotted along little Prince Edward of York, a baby of less than three years.

The pastime of the Duchess of York is the care of her babies and the entertaining of her mother-in-law. The two are inseparable, and only the insects that lie in the grass and the birds in the trees overhead will ever tell what their conversation is. Do they talk of their days of ruling England? And do they either one of them propose to become active in public life? Both have thus far refused to add their names to petitions with the smack of anything strong-minded upon them. No temperance causes, no clean elections, no pure or impure concert halls have interested them. Their province has lain in home and in that which was purely ornamental.

The little fellow, Prince Edward, who now leaps in his mother's arms, will be the one to change the tide of it all. No matter who may be his princess, how English her blood, or how conservative her thought, the stars have decreed that the reign of domestic tranquility shall be distributed in the fourth generation.

When Victoria takes off her crown forever and lays aside her gold-headed cane for good there will step into her shoes a woman who will endeavor to point all things in the same direction. But certain changes will be immediately made. For one thing, all the widows of the court will marry. It is not royal etiquette for them to take another husband while their royal mistress remains single, but the widows of the castle will become the merry wives of Windsor before the year of state mourning has passed. Victoria has never smiled upon second unions, and for that reason her widowed daughters are all single, but that there will be a change in this custom rumor loudly states.

There is a universal belief that the heirs to a great throne must be schooled on all matters of state. But this is not true of the women, whether they be actual heirs or queens consort. The women of English royal life are not supposed to touch affairs of state in any way.

The life of a princess of the royal blood consists in exercising, keeping herself strong and ruddy and in being agreeable to the people. She must be liked by the tradesmen and the servants, by statesmen and by society. The Empress Frederick would never submit to this passive life, and her unpopularity is the result, with the admiration of a few.

All the queens-to-come of England have fads. The reigning Queen's fad is for simple childish games. She watches the paper dolls of the Battenburg children and laughs at them. She loves the simplest games of cards. Her fad is for house games of the quieter sort, and a hundred a year of them have sprung up in England.

The fad of the Wales Princess is outdoor life. She breathes only when under the sky. She rides her donkey half the day and walks with her dogs the other half. The fad of Princess May is her babies, and never will she stop talking about them. Twenty new baby patents from bonnets to carriages are sent to her a day for expressions of approval.

Victoria's birthday will be spent reading Gladstone's congratulatory letter to her. To Gladstone the Queen is still a girl, and he gives her slow, careful advice. The remainder of the day will be spent over the telegrams and the birthday dinner. Then will come the game of checkers, and later, carried by her dusky servants, the greatest monarch in the world will go to bed to fall asleep praying for another peaceful year upon the throne.

MRS. GREY-CANFIELD.

RED CLOVER.

Robin, atilt on the apple tree,
Singing your love to the waking world,
What is the sweetest thing you see
From the quivering bough with the dew impearled?
Do you love the golden daisies best,
Or the roses glowing with splendid fire?
What do you tell your mate in the nest
Of the flowers that bloom for your heart's desire?

Robin, winging across the dell,
That the rippling wind goes swaying over,
As you dip and rise to the long sea-swell
Of the waves that pass o'er the blush-red clover,
I think you say to your mate in the nest,
And she, I fancy, chirps back to you,
That the lowliest blooms you both love best,
While over your brood the sky is blue.
—Harper's Bazar.

A MYSTIC PHRASE.

Lilian Whiting Tells What is Its Meaning.

That mystic expression, "finding God," has made itself a supreme appeal to man for ages. To it has been ascribed all manner of significances. To find God, men and women have betaken themselves to the cloistered cell in silence and solitude, exiling themselves from the world of human activities; they have sought God in rite and ritual, and elaborate ceremony; they have sought him in the condemning to torture and the rack, persons whose views and attitudes they held to be false; they have sought him in long and weary pilgrimages; in renunciation, in fasting, in prayer. The newer form of seeking God is in social service. The significant spirit of the day seems to be the question, "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how shall he love God, whom he hath not seen?" This constantly enlarging and divinely absorbing spirit of social service registers the highest note that has been touched in the scale of the divine life since the Christ came into the world to point the diviner way. To the co-workers with the divine we must work for each other. Each and every one may be a ministering spirit, and in this is the supremest blessedness of life.

If there is a possible spiritual danger in the growing spirit of social service it is in an almost inevitable tendency to make of it a specialty—one phase, so to speak, of organized life, rather than a part of life itself. The founders and the residents of the "social settlements" especially deprecate this tendency. They endeavor to live their lives as naturally and simply as they would anywhere else; many of both the men and the women who select this life have their special occupations, and go, each day, to their work as teachers, doctors—to professions, or art, or industry, as may be, and do not in any way make "doing good" a trade or an organized charity.

It is this ideal spirit which lends the ideal value to their work; and it is not within the social or the college settlement, but without it, and the pernicious idea sometimes prevails that if one truly desires to live the divine life of social service, he must betake himself to some specific locality and assume a definite name. It is good on the whole, that there is in almost every city that definite organization known as the social settlement. The work is carried on permanently, while the workers are, largely transient. They come and go. They remain a longer or a shorter time, as may be, and their places are filled by others. It emphasizes the infinite importance of the easy, incidental, neighborly association of the more fortunate with the less fortunate, and a social settlement thus prefigures itself in a city as a perpetual object lesson. When Bishop Potter took up his life in this way for a month last summer, nothing was more remote from his mind, nothing more distasteful to his feelings, than to have it regarded in any way as sensational. Nor is it to be supposed that the Bishop's life was any the less consecrated to social service, to the co-operation with the divine forces, during the other eleven months than it was during this one month. Life would be a much more difficult problem than it is if one's communion with God were limited to the moment that he kneels at the altar; if he did not continually find his

"——common daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine."

The time will come when life shall be so fine a thing that each and every one, everywhere and always, will live the divine life of repose and sympathy and social service in the natural and incidental relations of daily life. When that time comes there will be no need of social settlements, of associated charities, or of any specific organized methods of philanthropic living. These are beacons that point the way; they are object lessons before the lives of the community. But, as Prof. Herron truly phrases it, "Every human occupation should be a communion with God." Every chance meeting and social encounter should leave each the richer for the meeting and the greeting. If one may but guide his life perpetually by the law of God—by the divine spirit within him—then shall his most casual presence or companionship be a gift and a benediction. And what is the law of God? What is the divine spirit? It is love, joy, and peace. It is the radiation of love, and sweetness, and exaltation. It is "love, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost," that is—it is to be truly indwelling in the spirit of the Lord that all is harmony. In this atmosphere doubt cannot dwell, nor discord, nor discontent. The divine potency within works its way with outward circumstances, and events fall into the divine order. To be polarized with the heavenly magnetism—this it is to make every circumstance and every meeting and every undertaking its own communion with God.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Curious Thing.

Strange what curious things happen sometimes. Many months ago I lost four large portraits by laying them down in some shop or street car, which I could not remember. My name and address were on the package, so that any one who recovered them could easily have returned them to me. Weeks passed, and I went to the West Indies, came back, went somewhere else, and came back. Yesterday a letter from a firm in this city informed me a parcel had been left for me in their store. And there I found my photographs. The old wrapper was still about them—a bit ragged and soiled, but not damaged enough to prevent the reading of the address. The story to them was that some one had left them in the store or outside the shop door—none seemed quite to know which—and seeing my name upon the wrapper, the firm wrote to let me know the package was there. I opened it. Three photos were there, the fourth had been torn from the cardboard, and was missing. What escapades my four faces have been through, and where that poor, battered torn-off face is, I shall never know.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

GOOD NIGHT AND GOOD MORNING.

A fair little girl sat under a tree
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothened her work and folded it right,
And said, "Dear work, good-night, good-night!"

Such a number of rooks came over her head,
Crying "Caw, caw!" on their way to bed.
She said, as she watched their curious flight,
"Little black things, good-night, good-night!"

The horses neighed, and the oxen lowed,
The sheep's "Bleat! bleat!" came over the road;
All seeming to say, with a quiet delight,
"Good little girl, good-night, good-night!"

She did not say to the sun "Good-night!"
Though she saw him there like a ball of light;
For she knew he had God's time to keep
All over the world, and could never sleep.

The tall pink foxglove bowed his head;
The violets curtsied, and went to bed;
And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
And said on her knees her favorite prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay,
She knew nothing more till again it was day;
And all things said to the beautiful sun,
"Good morning, good morning! our work is begun."
—Detroit Free Press.

MARCH DISCUSSION.

Blade Merry-Go Rounds Discuss the Qustion Given by Miss Laura Gibson, of Indiana.

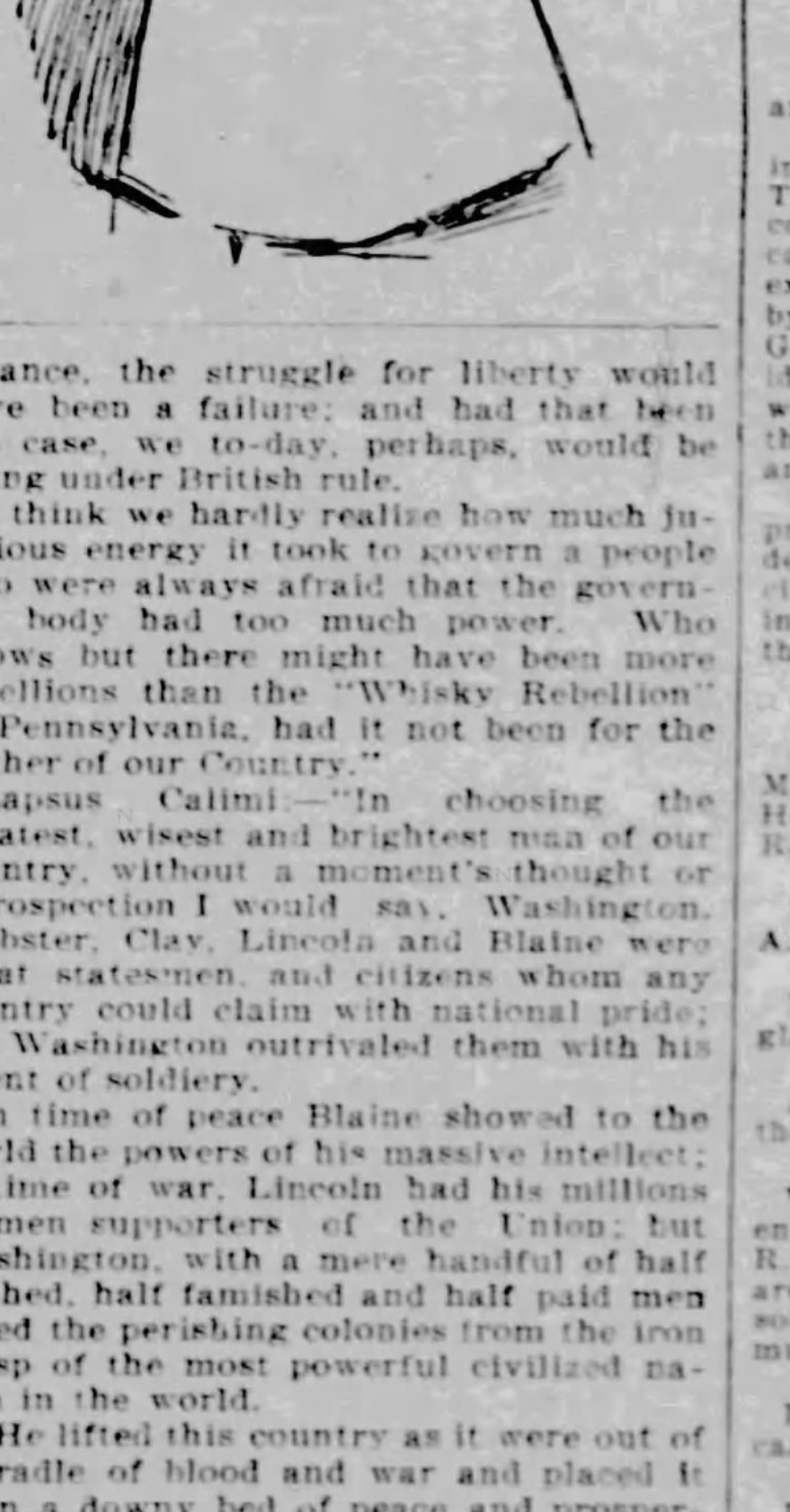
"Whom do you consider the greatest American (living or dead) and why?"

Montana and Kansas have a "tie" for honors this month, each having sent two expressions of opinion on the subject. Indiana, whose president gave the topic, has only one representative and she is not quite sincere Miss Prudence fears, while Iowa's Invalid stands for that state.

Montana.

Prairie Flower:—"From among the many great men of our country, it is hard to choose the greatest; still I think it is Washington. His name and history are better known to the people in general than that of any other man, while his deeds and his love for his country inspire every one with true patriotism.

"Though the Revolution brought forth many great men who fought bravely, had it not been for the magical name of Washington, his courage, patience and perseverance, the struggle for liberty would have been a failure; and had that been the case, we to-day, perhaps, would be living under British rule.



I think we hardly realize how much judicious energy it took to govern a people who were always afraid that the governing body had too much power. Who knows but there might have been more rebellions than the "Whisky Rebellion" of Pennsylvania, had it not been for the Father of our Country."

Lapsus Calimi:—"In choosing the greatest, wisest and brightest man of our country, without a moment's thought or retrospection I would say, Washington. Webster, Clay, Lincoln and Blaine were great statesmen, and citizens whom any country could claim with national pride; but Washington outrivaled them with his talent of soldiery.

In time of peace Blaine showed to the world the powers of his massive intellect; in time of war, Lincoln had his millions of men supporters of the Union; but Washington, with a mere handful of half clothed, half famished and half paid men saved the perishing colonies from the iron grasp of the most powerful civilized nation in the world.

"He lifted this country as it were out of a cradle of blood and war and placed it upon a downy bed of peace and prosperity. Most truly is Washington 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

Kansas.

Lectern:—"Our question is not specific enough; we have had great Americans through our entire history, and when we consider a man great during his time, there is another of equal greatness during another period of influence. But it is a fact, that when a great problem comes before the people for solution, men must be called forth to solve it.

"Such was the case when slavery had held freedom bound almost in chains for over two centuries, then, as it seemed, arranged by Divine providence, Abraham Lincoln was called to execute the laws of our country. Immediately after he assumed the office of chief executive of our nation, it was plunged into one of the greatest civil wars ever known to man; the trials that had to be undergone, the armies and leading officers that had to be marshaled out, the enforcement of law when riot and disorder were at their height, were all met and overcome by this man.

"He stood with a firm and resolute determination until the fatal shot caused his life blood to ebb away, and his name will ever stand as the emancipator and liberator of human souls."

Philosopher.—Pre-eminent as the embodiment of true Americanism was Abraham Lincoln; it is his unflinching devotion to American ideas, that constitute the chief glory of his life; he was the grandest product of New World education and progress; if he was not a man of elaborate polish, if he had not the exterior culture of Aaron Burr, he had neither a principle similarly perverted.

He was the greatest American, because he was the greatest expositor of the American idea of human government and human affairs.

His character was the exemplification of Americanism; rugged honesty, firm convictions, a strict adherence to opinions once formed, and a deep-seated worth, the opposite of superficiality; these in brief were his characteristics; there are also synonyms for Americanism.

With these principles as the seed, behold the mighty harvest! Who can measure the influence of such a life? His deeds, his life-work are the harvest-comforting and strengthening a desolate humanity.

But the crowning achievement of his career was surpassed only by Him who unbinds the chains from an immortal soul and sets the spirit free from sin.

Abraham Lincoln, the greatest American, was greatest as an Emancipator. When he saw slavery's shackle binding the limbs of a race, and, looking into their dusky faces, saw there enthroned hopelessness and despair, when he heard the groans from aching hearts and the last sad cry of wretched lives going out on a pallet of straw, he spoke liberty to the captive, and freedom to four millions of sons and daughters of the South who now "rise up to call him blessed."

Iowa.

Invalid:—There is much to be considered in deciding who is the greatest of American heroes. Taking the literal meaning of the word I consider General Grant the greatest; not only did he do the most to put down the rebellion, and serve as President of our nation for eight years, but his every-day life was that of one of the noblest of Christian characters.

He was kind and courteous, honest and truthful beyond reproach, and his conversation was purity itself. By his whole upright life's example coming in contact with thousands of people as he did, no estimate can be made of the good he did. His Memoirs, his most heroic work of all, were written during the last years of his life when he was suffering untold agony from cancer; written to provide for his family."

Indiana.

Isabel:—"I think Grover Cleveland is the greatest man living or dead; after carefully comparing his photograph with those of Washington and Lincoln, I come to the conclusion that he is about 175 or 185 pounds avoirdupois greater.

"'Why do I consider him the greatest?' Well, firstly, he has done so many, many deeds that the afore-mentioned heroes would not have thought of 'soiling their hands with;' secondly, please recollect the wonderful diet he has, i. e.: Decoration Day fish, ducks from Buzzard's Bay, and human geese from all over the U. S. A.!"

OUR WONDER COLUMN

WHO ARE THEY?

One letter from each of the following states combined in the order given, will form the name of a state, every male inhabitant of which, between the ages of 16 and 60 is said to have fought in the Revolution:

1.—The state that changed its name in 1664.
2.—The first state formed by the Northwest Territory.
3.—The state named first by Spaniards, then by an English navigator, finally resuming the original title.
4.—The state passing successively through the hands of the Swedes, Dutch and English.
5.—The state colonized by freed English prisoners.
6.—The state of which Massachusetts had control, although the French and English held large claims.
7.—The state founded on moral principles.
8.—The state founded by Jesuits and fur traders.
9.—The state that first founded public schools.
10.—The "Lake State."
11.—The state discovered on Easter Sunday.

MAMIE.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

• • • • 1.—A flower.
• • • • 2.—Part of a stove.
• • • • 3.—Part of a plant.
• • • • 4.—The concluding parts.

U. NO. HOO.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A calf is tied to two stakes 50 feet apart, with two ropes, one 30 and the other 40 feet in length. How many square feet of surface can it range over?

A. A. HENLEY.

4.—DECAPITATION.

Behead to excite agreeable emotions and leave to demise; behead again, and leave an undisturbed state.

Behead a United States Senator and leave a place of rest; behead again and leave an inodorous fluid.

Behead a signer of American independence and leave a piece of mischievous merriment; behead again and leave a depository.

Behead a violent conclusion and leave a brutal fellow; behead again and leave the last king of the Amorites.

W. P. E.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us about the "Golden Legend?"

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"I mused upon the pilgrim flock,
Whose luck it was to land
Upon almost the only rock
Among the Plymouth sand!"

C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles of April 30.

1.—Phidias.
2.—Words forming square: Villa, ideal, least, lasso, altos.
3.—24 acres.
4.—Words: Cleave, cat, incisor, sod ac, sub-bass, rim, in. "Civilization succeeds barbarism."

Phebe Cary wrote:
"He who seeks to pluck the stars,
Will lose the jewels at his feet."

Answer to Query of April 23, sent by Kay and W. P. E.:

"The Coranach is a funeral dirge formerly in use among the Irish and Scottish Celts. The word is derived from the Gaelic word, cornh-ranaich, meaning a crying together, called by the Irish the ulagohne and hululu, expressive of the sounds uttered at funerals by crying, and very like the ololugon of the Greeks and ululatus of the Latins. It is identical with the Irish caoine (generally written and pronounced keen) a dirge for the dead. It occurs in the writings of many ancient Scottish authors."—Kay.

"A dirge in which the line of ancestry, property, the great and good deeds of the deceased, and the manner of death are recited, in order to excite sorrow or revenge in the hearers, and to show them the loss they have sustained."—W. P. E.

Chat.

Correct solutions have been received from Mamie, Clara Buchenburg, W. Va. Boy, Helen, Pauline, A. J. B., A. Paul, and Esme Roy.

Puzzles were accepted from Mamie and A. J. B.

Mamie: Your contribution was excellent; glad to see you again.

A. J. B.: Your puzzles are only waiting their turn.

W. Va. Boy: Send stamped, self addressed envelope to The Blade, Toledo, O., "M. G. R.," for the information you require. You are at liberty to send as many puzzles and solutions as you choose, but the former must be original.

Helen: "We" are all just as sorry as we can be that you are ill.

Lucy M. Young: "I think you are mistaken; at any rate you are credited in the record with every solution you have sent.

What shall we "get up" this summer, scholars? Let me hear from all of you on the subject of entertainments.

All communications for this department should be addressed to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. "O. W. C."

Many Uses for Denim.

Denim is a material of great possibilities. It is being used this spring in many new ways, and the latest denims are most artistic-looking fabrics. They may be bought in yellow, sage green, delft blue, deep red, brown, cream color and white. The mythical Pegasus is the most popular design this season. These denims are known as the art denims, and cost [illegible] a yard.

In decorating country houses they may be used in a variety of ways. Denims may take the place of wall paper in many rooms, and as a carpet it is much to be desired. It will wear much better than a filling, and make an excellent background for rugs. For portieres it is always in demand.

Some of the new denim tablecloths are things of beauty. The art denims only come a yard wide, and as the ordinary dining room table cloth is generally three or four yards wide, it is necessary to have the strips of denim sewed together. One tablecloth seen recently was made of yellow denim. The four yards which were used were fastened together by yellow satin ribbon, embroidered in a conventional design, with heavy black silk floss. In each corner a Pegasus, in black, was embroidered, and the cloth was finished with a denim frill bound with narrow black satin ribbon.

Piazza sofa cushions in denim are seen in many new designs. Sage green and delft blue cushions are the most popular. Many have an embroidered design worked upon them or some appropriate quotation.

In the way of wearing apparel denim is useful in making clothespin aprons and for petticoats for outing wear it is most serviceable.

Better Too Much Society Than None

Perhaps the most difficult side of one's nature to provide for adequately is the social side. It is easy enough to make a hermit of one's self and go nowhere, and it is easy enough to let one's self be sucked into the vortex of endless social recreation until one's sensations become akin to those of a highly varnished humming-top. I am not quite sure which is the worse; but I am inclined to believe that the hermit, especially if self-righteous, is more detestable in that he is less altruistic. He may be a more superior person than the gad-fly of society, but ethics no longer sanctions self-cultivation purely for the benefit of self. Every man and woman who seeks to play an intelligent part in the world ought to manage to dine out and attend other social functions every now and then, even if it be necessary to bid for invitations.—From "The Use of Time—The Art of Living," by Robert Grant, in the June Scribner.

54TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, May 5.—The session of the Senate to-day was divided up in this way: The first hour was given up to routine business and to a resolution offered by Mr. Call of Florida, and which went over till to-morrow, requesting the President to require from the Spanish government fair treatment for American citizens captured on the schooner Competitor; the next hour to a consideration of river and harbor bill; the next three hours to speeches by Mr. Hill of New York, against the Peffer bond resolution and by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, in favor of it; and the last hour to pension and other bills. Twenty-seven pension bills were passed.

The battle over the naval appropriation bill was fought in the House to-day again and there was a more vigorous opposition to the provisions authorizing the construction of four battleships than was made when the bill was originally under consideration when the fight was between four and two ships. But the effort to concur in the Senate amendment reducing the number from four to two was defeated—yeas 81, nays 141. The request of the Senate for a conference on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to after the vote.

The first business transacted was the adoption, after a vigorous debate on the pension policy of the two parties between Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) and Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) of a resolution reported from the committee on rules, setting apart Wednesday the 6th and 13th insts., for the consideration of private pension bills, ten minutes' debate only being allowed on each bill. This was agreed to—172 to 56—five Democrats voting for it and one Republican (Loud, Cal.) against it.

Mr. Rudolph Kleberg (Dem.), successor to the late W. H. Crane (Rep.), from the 11th Texas district, was sworn in.

Washington, May 6.—The resolution which was offered yesterday by Mr. Call, of Florida, requesting the President to protest against an cruel or unusual treatment by the government of Spain of American citizens recently captured on the schooner Competitor, was referred to-day to the committee on foreign relations, as was also the resolution offered some months ago by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, for the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba.

About one hour of to-day's session was given to the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

At 2 p. m. the Peffer bond resolution was taken up, and Mr. Hill of New York, continued his argument against it.

Mr. Hill suspended his remarks to allow a message to be received from the House announcing the passage of the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment on May 18—his jocular comment upon it being that he would probably be able to conclude his argument by that time. He yielded soon afterward to permit Mr. Call, of Florida, to make a speech in favor of the resolution. Then the matter took a sudden change.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio moved to refer the bond resolution to the finance committee, and this motion was rejected—yeas 17, nays 35. The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, amended so as to instruct the finance committee (not a select committee) to make the investigation.

Pursuant to the order adopted yesterday, the House went into committee of the whole to consider private pension bills. At 7:05 the House adjourned, having passed upon 72 bills during the afternoon.

The committee on ways and means, through Mr. Dingley (Rep. Me.), chairman reported a resolution providing for final adjournment of this session on the 18th inst. It was passed without a division.

Washington, May 7.—The bond resolution which has been so long pending in the Senate was finally disposed of to-day, having been agreed to by a vote of 51 yeas to 6 nays. As originally offered by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, it provided for a select committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances attending the issue and sale of government bonds in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896; but it had been amended yesterday by the substitution of the finance committee for a select committee, and it was in that shape that it was agreed to. The finance committee consists of six Republican Senators—Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Platt and Wolcott; of six Democratic Senators—Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones, White and Walthall, and one Populist—Mr. Jones, of Nevada.

After the bond resolution was disposed of, the river and harbor bill was taken up.

There was reminder of the scenes and experiences in the Fifty-first Congress to-day when Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) who was unable yesterday to secure a long session as he desired for the consideration of private pension bills, made the point of no quorum before the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Throughout the session Mr. Pickler demanded the regular order at every opportunity, finally explaining that he was moved thereto by the hope that the House would thus find time to consider private pension bills. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) called Mr. Pickler's attention to the fact that his action tended only to defeat his expressed purpose, inasmuch as these bills could be taken up only by unanimous consent. This Mr. Pickler interpreted to veil a threat that unanimous consent would not be given, and remarked that he "accepted service." The incident there stopped, and after transacting some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

Washington, May 8.—The river and harbor bill was completed in the Senate to-day with the exception of the item for a deep sea harbor on the Pacific coast. This has aroused keen opposition, the two California Senators opposing the proposed contract appropriation of $3,098,000, for a harbor at Santa Monica Bay on the ground that it is a project fostered by the Southern Pacific as against public sentiment and the recommendations of two boards of army engineers.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) gave notice that when the last appropriation bill was passed, he would press the joint resolution for the election of Senators by the people, not for the sake of having further speeches, but of actually adopting the resolution. The bill for the erection of a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit, was postponed until next season, on the request of Mr. Sherman, and the assent of the Michigan Senator. This bill is meeting with strong opposition.

The members of the House to-day voted themselves $100 per month for clerk hire during the recess of Congress. Under a resolution passed by the Fifty-second Congress the members of the subsequent Congresses received $100 per month for clerk hire during the sessions. To-day the proposition to extend this allowance to members during the recess of Congress came up in the form of a resolution, which was amended so as to except chairmen of committees having annual clerks, and as amended was passed—130 to 108. An analysis of the vote shows that 114 Republicans, 15 Democrats and 1 silverite voted for it and 53 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 1 Populist against it.

A bill was passed to quiet titles to lands to persons who purchased the same in good faith and without notices and for a valuable consideration, and to enable the government to issue patents on such lands. A bill was passed to appropriate $5,000 for the deportation of Canadian refugee Cree Indians from the state of Montana. There are about 500 of these Indians. They have been in Montana since the close of the Riel rebellion. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, May 11.—The Senate had another copious dose of San Pedro and Santa Monica to-day. The day was consumed in speech-making. Mr. Frye's speech was not finished when the bill was laid aside till to-morrow, but at that time Mr. Gorman, Maryland, gave notice of an amendment limiting the annual expenditure under the pending and former river and harbor bills to ten million dollars.

Miscellaneous business was the order in the House to-day. The following bills were passed: Extending for two years the period within which the Dennison and Northern Railroad company may build its line through the Indian Territory; authorizing the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southwestern Railroad company to construct its line through the South Platte and Plum creek forest reservation in Colorado; granting right of way over public lands in Colorado and Wyoming except Yellowstone Park for oil pipe lines; authorizing the Flagstaff & Canon Railroad company to build its line through Grand Canon forest reservation, Arizona; authorizing the building of bridges over the Red river between Wisconsin and Minnesota and over the Missouri river at Columbia, Mo.; and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and enforce regulations for the safety of passenger excursions at any regatta or yacht race on the navigable waters of the United States.

A preliminary conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to, and another conference ordered on the items still in dispute.

The resolutions of elections committee No. 1, declaring Representative Maddox (Dem.) to be entitled to the seat now occupied by him as representative from the Seventh district of Georgia, contested by W. H. Felton (Fusion) was presented and being the unanimous report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan offered a joint resolution requesting the President to invite the leading commercial nations of the world to join in an international monetary conference to be held as early as practicable during the present year. The proposed conference is to be held in Washington and $100,000 is appropriated for defraying expenses.

THE TOBACCO TRUST HIT.

J. B. Duke and Nine Others of the American Tobacco Co. Indicted.

New York, May 8.—The grand jury has found indictments against James B. Duke and nine directors of the American Tobacco Company, charging them with "conducting a monopoly in the paper cigarette trade." The indicted men were arranged to-day and pleaded not guilty.

MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES

Put Out by Rains, but After Destroying a Million of Property.

Houghton, Mich., May 12.—Heavy rain fell for five hours last night, effectually quenching the forest fire which had been burning for the past week at a number of points, and which have caused great destruction. The losses by fire of the past week in the northern shore of Lake Superior, between Duluth and Sault Ste. Marie, will reach fully $1,000,000.

INDIANA'S CANDIDATE.

Hon. James A. Mount, the Farmer Statesman and Politician.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—James A. Mount, Republican nominee for governor of Indiana, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, March 23, 1843. He was raised on a farm, was accustomed to hard work, and had meager school advantages. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, and served till the close of the war, never missing a march, battle, or skirmish in which his command participated. He served in the famous Wilder brigade. After the close of the war he spent one year at the Lebanon academy, where he completed the studies of a two years' course. He married Miss Kate A. Boyd, who had just graduated. They rented a farm, stock, and implements, and in such adverse surroundings started to rise, and obtained success.

HON. JAMES A. MOUNT,
Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana.

The success Mr. Mount has won on the farm, coupled with his ability as a public speaker, created a demand for his services as lecturer in agricultural colleges and before farmers' institutes. In 1894 he was chosen as one of the speakers on granger and farmers' day at Chautauqua, N. Y., where he addressed 10,000 people. In 1888 Mr. Mount, with reluctance, accepted what was then thought to be a hopeless race for joint state senator, but was elected by over 600 majority. In 1890 it was well understood that the Republican party could not carry the Terre Haute district for congress, hence no candidate. Mr. Mount was urged to enter the race, which he did, making a heroic fight, but went down in the Waterloo of that year.

While he is a farmer, lives on his farm, works and manages it, Mr. Mount does not desire to be classed as a "farmer candidate." He believes that a man competent to fill the high office should be broad-minded enough to comprehend the mutual dependence of all the industries, callings, pursuits, and professions, and that all these should be fairly represented. Mr. Mount is president of the Indiana Highway Improvement association.

LABOR CONSOLIDATION.

One of the Most Important Meetings Ever Held.

St. Louis, May 11.—One of the most important meetings of railway employes ever held took place last evening at the headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors on Market, near Seventeenth street. It represented officially six national orders and brotherhoods. In fact they may be called international, as the membership of each includes men employed on lines of Canada and Mexico.

The chief result of the convention was the adoption of a resolution to form a federation of the six orders named. The movement had no opposition whatever, every speaker favoring the federation, and every man present voted for it. The only difference of opinion was on the question of admitting the American Railway Union. As first submitted the proposition included Eugene V. Debs's order, but an amendment to strike it out was carried with only two or three dissenting votes. The officers of the grand lodges of the six orders represented at the meeting were authorized and instructed to formulate a plan for uniting the six under a general council similar to the governing body of the Federation of Labor. The convention adopted resolutions favoring arbitration and appeals from decisions of the Federal Court, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

A FLOUR TRUST.

Greatest Combination of Millers the Country Has Seen.

Minneapolis, May 8.—R. D. Hubbard, the executive front of the Linseed Oil Trust, has succeeded, with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting the organization of the greatest millers' combine ever put together in this country. The purpose is to advance the price of flour from the present low quotations, to secure satisfactory rail and water transportation rates, and to compel every spring wheat grinder in the country to become a part of the pool.

There are 500 spring wheat millers in the United States. More than one hundred have joined the new pool, which had its inception last fall, reached a head last February, and is now a bona fide organization. The pool has been incorporated. Its name is the North American Milling Company. It is commonly known here, in St. Paul, at Duluth, and in Southern Minnesota as the American Milling Company. It is the successor of the Southern Minnesota Millers' Association, of which Hubbard was the leading spirit. Representatives of the trust here claim to represent 110 mills, having a daily capacity of 105,000 barrels.

The whole aim of the organization is to protect the gigantic flouring interests of Minnesota, now threatened by competition.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 3. Don't fail to read it.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

It Now Reaches 1,760,000 and Growing 50,000 a Year.

Chicago, Ill., May 9.—Chicago's population is approximately 1,760,000, and has increased steadily since 1894 by between 50,000 and 60,000 each year. So conservative an authority as Reuben H. Donnelley, manager of the Chicago City Directory company and compiler of the annual volume issued by that company, is the authority for this statement. Mr. Donnelley is regarded by the business community of Chicago as having the most intimate knowledge of the city's population possessed by any one man.

A considerable portion of the work of enumeration for the city directory of 1896 been completed by the 350 enumerators employed by Mr. Donnelley. The suburbs have been thoroughly taken in, and a week ago the canvass in the heart of the city began.

The result, as put by Mr. Donnelley last evening, is: "A reasonable and material increase will be shown by the directory this year of the population of the city. Our estimate of the population in 1895 was 1,695,000. If the whole directory shows the same increase that has already been noted, and I have not the slightest reason to doubt that it will, we shall show an increase of population of over 60,000."

SIXTY-FOUR TONS OF GOLD

Moved to the New Clearing House in New York.

New York, May 11.—The work of removing the $22,000,000 of gold coin held by the clearing house banks from the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company to the vaults of the new clearing house across the street was completed without mishap and without exciting any particular attention. The total weight of this vast hoard is 64 tons. The work of removal began on Thursday, April 30, and with the exception of Saturday and Sundays about $5,000,000 was transferred each day in bags containing $5,000 each. It was done so quickly that nobody heard ofit until two days ago. The bags were locked in redwood boxes, ten to a box, and 20 boxes in each load of $1,000,000. The weight of the load was about two tons. This gold is held for the clearing house banks owning it, and certificates of deposit are issued against it, which are available only for the settlement of balances between the members of the clearing house.

Assaulted Kipling.

Brattleboro, Vt., May 11.—B. S. Balestier was brought before Justice Newton Saturday charged by his brother-in-law, Rudyard Kipling, with assault, opprobrious language, and attempt to kill. He was placed under $200 bonds for his appearance for trial to-morrow.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Brief Resume of the Doings of This Important Body.

Cleveland, May 7.—By a vote of 425 to 98 the M. E. general conference adopted the report of the committee on eligibility and refers the woman question back to the churches to be voted on again.

The committee recommends the modification of the constitution changing the qualifications of a delegate to the general conference by using the words lay delegate instead of layman, thereby making the admission of women legal.

They report further that this proposed amendment be referred to the annual conferences of the following year and that a two-thirds vote of the general conference and a three-fourths vote of the annual conference be required to enact this recommendation into a law. The report says that inasmuch as the question has not been judicially passed upon those having seats on the floor can retain them without prejudice.

Cleveland, May 9.—When Bishop Ninde called the general conference to order this morning but few delegates were in their seats. In fact, since the conference settled the woman question delegates generally have been tardy.

G. Louther, of the Southwest Kansas conference, when the roll of conferences was called, introduced a resolution denouncing the use of tobacco, in a preamble, and then recommended the members to absolute abstinence, and recommended that all Sunday-school superintendents and Epworth League presidents be forbidden the use of tobacco. It was referred to the committee on state of the church.

A resolution was introduced which created a deal of laughter. It said that Bishop Hurst, in his speech of last night, said that the first dollar given the American University was by a colored man, and, therefore, the resolution provides that a colored man should always be represented on the board.

A resolution was introduced by Merritt Hurlburt, of the Wilmington conference, recommending that the Senate and the House of Representatives do so amend the constitution that it might recognize the Deity and in the preamble insert the words "Trusting in God."

It was placed upon its passage but finally referred to the committee on state of the church.

Senator Harlan, under the order of miscellaneous business, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the second restrictive rule be so changed as to admit of equal representation by the ministry and laity in the general conference."

The resolution of ex-Senator Harlan was referred to the committee on lay representation. Dr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution of sympathy for Cuba, which was adopted.

The conference before adjourning passed a resolution condemning a recent enactment of the Florida legislature whereby it was mde illegal in that state for colored children and white children to receive instruction in the same school.

Cleveland, O., May 11.—The delegates are beginning to discuss the coming election of bishops which will be the business next in order to the disposition of the woman delegate question. It has been decided that no nominations will be made, the list being open to as many candidates as desire to enter. The delegates will vote for whomsoever they please, those first receiving a majority being elected. Already a number of candidates have been announced. Among them are Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of Delaware, O., university, and Dr. Earl Cranston, of Cincinnati. It has not yet been decided how many bishops will be chosen, but the plan recently proposed by Bishop Walden is meeting with favor. At present there are 16 bishops, 12 in this country, two in Africa and India, and two in various countries. Bishop Walden suggested that the latter two be made full fledged bishops and given Episcopal residences in Africa and India and that five additional bishops be created with Episcopal residences, one to be assigned to India, another to China, a third to Japan, a fourth to Europe and the fifth to South America. He thought twelve bishops would then be able to perform the work in this country which is now done by 14 men because they would be relieved of foreign work. If that suggestion is followed five new bishops will be elected and the total number increased to 21. Already some lively electioneering is being done and when the voting begins the contest will be spirited.

What We Inherit

We are not to blame for. We cannot be held responsible for the dispositions and tendencies which we derive from our ancestors, nor are we responsible for the germs of disease which may manifest themselves in our blood as a heritage from former generations. But we are responsible if we allow these germs to develop into serious diseases which will impair our usefulness and destroy our happiness. We are responsible if we transmit to our descendants the disease germs which it is possible for us to eradicate by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier. This medicine has power to make rich, red blood and establish perfect health in place of disease.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

An Unprecedented Honor Proposed for Him.

Washington, May 6.—President Cleveland is to have an unprecedented honor. His name is to be written higher than that of any of his predecessors in the executive chair. I do not speak of the third term, for few men outside of the White House cotorie now believe the American people will ever elect any man a third term to the presidential office, no matter how willing he may be to receive such honors. The unprecedented distinction which awaits Mr. Cleveland is that his portrait and figure are to appear in the great frieze of the rotunda of the Capitol. Senator Hansbrough and his committee on library have decided to finish out the frieze, on which work was stopped seven years ago, by adopting for the vacant panels these three historic scenes: 1, The discovery of gold in California; 2, the driving of the last spike in the transcontinental railway; 3, the formal opening of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago by President Cleveland. Sketches of the three scenies have been made by the artist Costagginni, and in a few days these sketches will be on exhibition in the marble room of the Senate. Probably they will create a good deal of a sensation. The Democratic and Populistic Senators who hate Mr. Cleveland so intensely are expected to put in a vigorous protest against painting the face and figure of the President in the great frieze, there to remain as long as the Republic stands. The idea is repugnant to them, and a few of them who have sworn to kick up such a row as was never before seen in the Capitol. According to their notion it would be an eternal disgrace to the United States to put the President up there among the saints and heroes of the republic.

OATMEAL KING ASSIGNS.

Assets Claimed to Be Greater Than Liabilities.

Akron, O., May 11.—Ferdinand Schumacher, the oatmeal king, and president of the American Cereal Company, assigned late Saturday afternoon, turning over for the benefit of his creditors his entire property. The assets are estimated at $2,000,000 and the liabilities will reach $1,500,000.

The assignment was caused by heavy losses in the Marseilles Land and Water Power Company and the Illinois River Paper Company, of Marseilles, Ill., which went to the wall Saturday in consequence of the failure of the chief stockholder.

Ohio and Massachusetts banks, a list of which is unobtainable, hold $800,000 of Mr. Schumacher's paper. These are among the chief creditors, but other smaller claims aggregate nearly as much more.

A RIVER WRECK.

Large Tow Boat Went Down in the Mississippi.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 11.—The large tow boat Harry Brown, up-bound, exploded her boilers 25 miles below this city at 11:30 last night, and she was a complete wreck in less than a moment and sank out of sight. Eleven lives, all white, were lost. Three were recovered.

"Private" Dalzell's Luck.

Caldwell, O., May 9.—Friends and admirers of "Private" Dalzell at Augusta, Ga., have tendered him a handsome residence and plantation near this city as a testimonial of their appreciation for his services at the reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

The Greater New York Bill.

Albany, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Morton signed the Greater New York bill today.

SCOTT JACKSON'S TRIAL.

Col. Nelson Began the Argument To-Day for the Prosecution.

Newport, Ky., May 11.—At 10:30 to-day tho argument in the Scott Jackson case began. It has been arranged that Colonel Nelson shall speak first, Crawford next, and Lockhart shall close. Attorney Nelson, after a very plain and touching story of the crime, took up the testimony of Jackson, comparing it with the opposing testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses as to his movements on Friday and Saturday, and asking the jury if it was likely that all these disinterested witnesses for the prosecution would deliberately perjure themselves and the truth be told only by Jackson, whose interest in the trial is supreme. Colonel Nelson has no limit to his argument, except such as he may set, and will likely occupy the whole day.

Newport, Ky., May 12.—Col. R. W. Nelson continued his argument in the Jackson trial at 5 o'clock last evening, having spoken 4 hours and 20 minutes. Attorney Hayes returned to Greencastle last night. He will be assistant counsel in the Walling case.

Throughout Colonel Nelson made the testimony of Scott Jackson in his own defense the point of departure, pivot and nucleus of his argument. He never strayed far from this starting point. Item by item he held up the testimony of Scott Jackson before the jury and arrayed in contradiction the evidence of a multitude of unbiased reputable witnesses. More than once, with consummate art, he made reference to the John Seward conspiracy to suborn witnesses, which was consummated only in part by the introduction of William R. Trusty, whom Colonel Crawford disclaimed immediately after he testified.

Scott Jackson, the prisoner, never before came so near losing his self-composure. He was unable to look the fiery attorney in the face. For the most part his eyes were averted. In that dramatic scene when Colonel Nelson shook in his face the bloody satchel, and when he read to him the intercepted letter to Will Wood, he very nearly broke down.

HE IS IN IT TO STAY.

Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, Makes a Signed Statement.

Washington, May 6.—Concerning the report that Senator Allison would withdraw from the Presidential contest, Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, after a conference with Senator Allison, gave a correspondent the following signed statement:

"Senator Allison has entered into no combination to defeat any candidate whose name may be presented to the St. Louis convention. He is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and is presented by the Republican organization of Iowa in the firm belief that his eminent ability and distinguished services to the party will be recognized by the Republican masses of the nation. He is in the contest to win, if possible, and his name will be presented to the convention with the enthusiastic support of Iowa Republicans. (Signed)

"J. P. DOLLIVER."

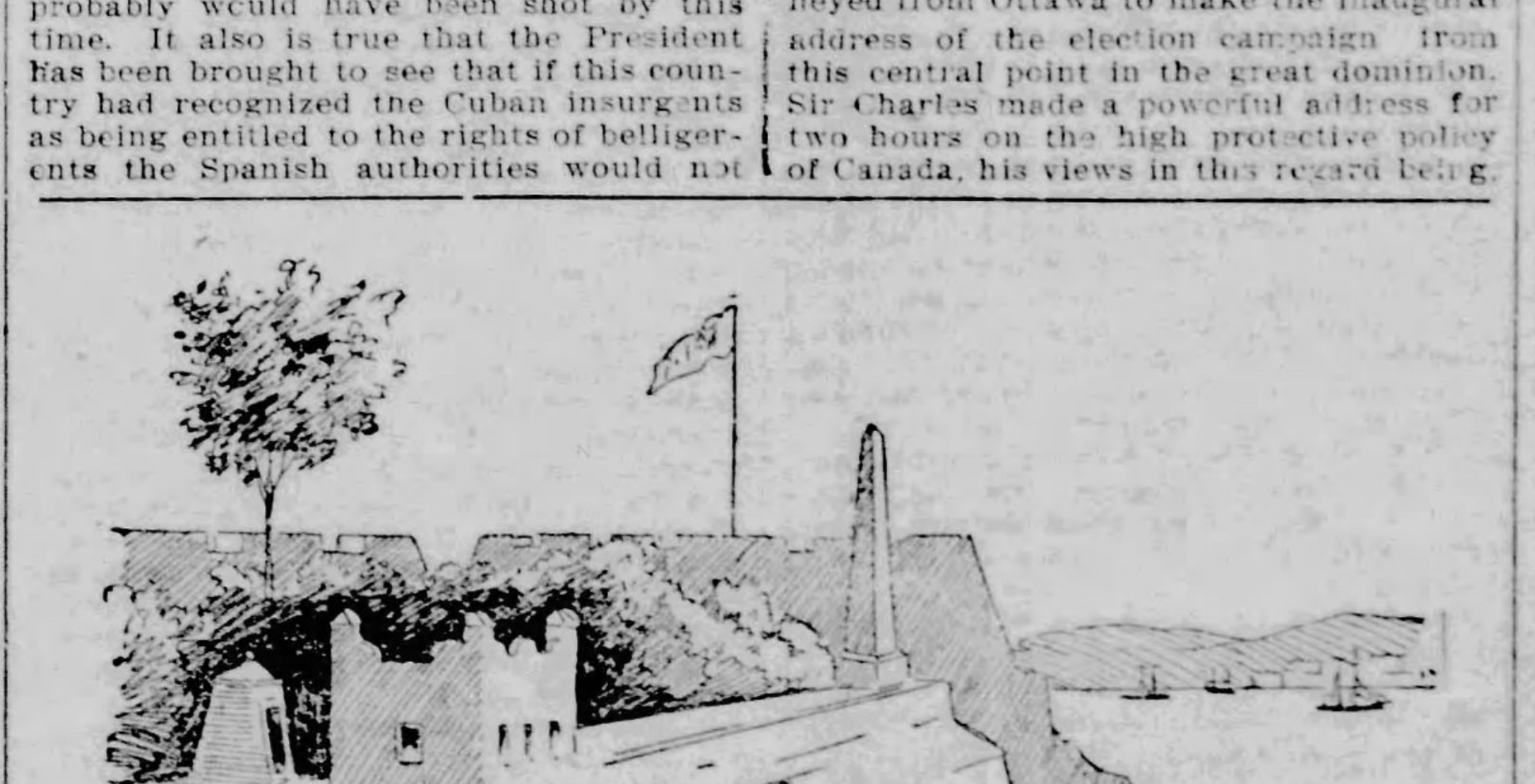
FOREIGN NEWS.

RECOGNIZE CUBA.

President's Friends Urging Him to Prompt Action.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Several members of Congress who have seen the secretary of state and the President within the last few days say they believe the capture and threatened execution of the men on the schooner Competitor have produced a marked change in the policy of the administration regarding Cuba. There seems no doubt of the plain proposition that if it had not been for the vigorous intervention of the United States government the unfortunate filibusters probably would have been shot by this time. It also is true that the President has been brought to see that if this country had recognized the Cuban insurgents as being entitled to the rights of belligerents the Spanish authorities would not have dared to sentence the men to death, but would have been forced without any appeal from this country to consider them as prisoners of war.

PRESIDENT RUIZ.
(Who conducted the court-martial.)



CABANA'S FORTRESS.
Where the Competitor Court Martial Occurred.

The friends of Cuba in Congress, including a number of strong Democratic leaders, are making use of the Competitor case to urge the President not to delay longer in recognizing the insurgents. They have explained to Secretary Olney that under the existing state of affairs Captain General Weyler cannot be depended on to live up to any treaty obligations. The only thing which will influence him is a direct threat.

The events to-day showed clearly that Spain had been forced to grant an extension of time by direct threats from the United States.

It was a close call for the poor fellows on the Competitor, but it is believed now that all danger to their lives is at an end, as the protest of this country was so vigorous and the action of the Spanish government so public that Weyler, with all his barbarity, would not dare to execute the prisoners as was done in the Virginius case.

TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL.

The Men Caught On Board the Competitor.

Havana, May 11.—The rumors that the sentence of the persons taken on the Competitor would be death have been confirmed. That was the result of the court martial, and the Spanish government has been asked to approve the sentences of death passed by a court martial upon the men captured on the Competitor on a charge of piracy and rebellion. The men sentenced are:

Alfedo Laborde, said to be the leader of the party, claiming American citizenship.

Dr. Elias Bedia, also claiming American citizenship.

William Gildea, said to be a British subject.

John Melton, a native of Kansas.

Teodore Mata.

This places the fate of the men in the hands of the authorities at Madrid, and insures that they will not be executed without an order from the Spanish government.

It has become known that the British consul has also interferred in the name of his government on behalf of the Competitor captives sentenced to death. He invokes clemency for the prisoners.

A BLOODY CONTEST.

Spanish Official Figures On the Losses in the Cuban War.

New York, May 8.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: According to the Spanish official figures, the Cuban insurgent casualties from the beginning of the insurrection, February 24, 1895, to December 31, 1895, were:

Killed, 26 chiefs, 1,190 men; wounded, 358; prisoners, 4 chiefs, 218 men.

During the first four months of 1896 they are reported to be: Killed, 37 chiefs and 3,085 men; wounded, 20 chiefs and 1,618 men; prisoners, 20 chiefs and 330 men, besides 14 chiefs and 670 men who came in and surrendered with their arms. The total number of horses taken from the insurgents is given as 4,657.

These Spanish official statistics admit that the royal forces have lost in killed and those who died of wounds or disease 3 generals, 29 field officers, 272 officers and 4,892 men up to the end of March, 1896, which dose not include the heavy casualties in April.

DIRECT FROM CUBA.

Gen. Maceo Possesses Pinar Del Rio and Can Hold It.

New York, May 8.—A messenger, direct from Cuba, arrived at the office of the Cuban Junta in this city last night and reported to General Palma, practically as follows:

"General Maceo, with a well-equipped army, has full and complete possession of Pinar Del Rio, and expects to hold its present position until the rainy season sets in. The recent victory claimed for the Spanish troops under General Yuclan, was a severe reverse for Spain."

GALIMBERTI GONE.

The Well Known Roman Prelate and Diplomat is Dead.

Rome, May 7.—Mgr. Louis Galimberti, the well known Roman prelate and diplomat, formerly papal ambassador to Austria-Hungary, died at 1:20 this afternoon.

Mgr. Galimberti was born in 1838, acted as arbitrator between Germany and Spain in the dispute regarding the right of ownership to the Caroline islands, and took an important part in the negotiations between Prussia and the holy see, which resulted in the abrogation of the notorious May laws.

MGR. LOUIS GALIMBERTI.

The death of Mgr. Galimberti has greatly affected the pope, to whom he was warmly devoted.

EXCITEMENT AT CHEFOO.

Russia Has Put Its Paw On Territory Claimed by England.

London, May 12.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the Russians through an American agent named Smith have taken possession of the disputed territory at Chefoo, over which the British claim rights. Six Russian war ships are there, as well as the Detroit, Yorktown, Olympia and Machias, of the United States navy. The dispatch adds that intense excitement prevails at Chefoo. A dispatch to the Globe from Shanghai says that the Russians have seized lot 12 of the British concession, at Chefoo, in defiance of all legal and treaty rights. The Globe's editorial comment on the dispatches from Shanghai contains the remark that:

"The seriousness of the news from Chefoo cannot be over-estimated. The action taken is in direct contravention of existing laws and treaties, and cannot be viewed by Great Britain as other than an unfriendly act."

DOMINION POLITICS.

Canada's Premier Opens the Election Campaign in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, May 9.—An immense audience gathered last night in a big skating rink building to listen to Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's new premier, who had journeyed from Ottawa to make the inaugural address of the election campaign from this central point in the great dominion. Sir Charles made a powerful address for two hours on the high protective policy of Canada, his views in this regard being, it is said, much the same as are McKinley's in the United States—imperial federation, preferential tariff rates with Britain and British colonies, and finally on the Roman Catholic parochial school system which has been made the chief issue of the campaign.

Sir Charles proceeded to relate the agreements entered into at the time of confederation, and explained the nature of the conditions relating to the protection of minorities in this educational privilege. "I tell you again," said Sir Charles, "that it is no question of separate schools. It is a question whether we shall tear up the constitution or bow to the supreme tribunal of the realm."

In brief, the utterance of Canada's premier is that if his government is returned to power the Manitoba government will be again invited to effect a compromise with the Catholics, failing in which, the Manitoba school act abolishing parochial schools will be over-ridden by federal legislation.

Concluding his speech, Sir Charles Tupper aroused the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that after investigation he had become convinced of the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route. If returned to power he pledged his government to build a line of railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay and maintain a steamship service from the bay to England. He was convinced that this was the natural outlet for the Northwest.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

Her Marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark Approaches.

London, May 9.—Growing interest is taken in the coming wedding of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark. The royal family will put off their mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg on the day of the ceremony, and it is expected that the order for dress will be the same as at the wedding of the duke and duchess of York.

Japan and Russia Figuring.

Yokohama, May 9.—Negotiations are in progress between Japan and Russia looking to joint action in Korea. The chief points under discussion are the return of the king to the palace from the Russian embassy, Japan to have the disposal of the troops about the palace, and the placing of the Korean telegraph system in the hands of the Japanese.

Rhodes Has Resigned.

London, May 6.—The report that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit had resigned their positions as directors of the British Chartered South Africa Company is confirmed. The board of directors of that organization is now considering the situation.

Fine and Imprisonment.

Johannesburg, May 6.—The Standard and Diggers News says it has authority to state that the sentences of the so-called reformers will be reduced to a small fine and imprisonment. The sentences of banishment, the newspaper adds, will be waived.

Central America Peaceful.

Guatemala, May 6.—President Reyna's non-intervention helped greatly to terminate the Nicaraguan revolution. All Central America is now peaceful. The exposition has given new concessions to exhibitors. Workmen and buildings are arriving. Favorable concessions for amusements and hotels will be granted new-comers. There is great enthusiasm over the exposition.

Italian Army Relieved.

Cairo, Ill., May 6.—An official report has been received that the Italians have entered Adigrat and have relieved the garrison there which has been in a precarious situation ever since the battle of Adowa and the subsequent retreat of the Italians.

Rev. G. Knapp in Constantinople.

Constantinople, May 7.—Rev. Geo. H. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, has arrived here in good health.

A NEW
Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.

The Kava-Kava Shrub (Piper Methysticum.)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys.

A FREE GIFT OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, piper methysticum, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives of India as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases says:

Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most unhealthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and life hangs in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety are found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava shrub, is endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaint, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood, due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis, decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known.

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood. In such cases of disorders peculiar to women we do not care to publish testimonials at large, but ladies interested therein can obtain full information from a descriptive book which is furnished free by the importers of Alkavis. The good results of using this new botanical discovery in such cases are indeed most remarkable.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe you have in Alkavis a complete specific for all Kidney troubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder trouble of ten years' standing. He writes:

I have been treated by our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. * * I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. * * * It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy.

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

I was suddenly struck down on the 22d of June with an acute attack of kidney trouble (uric acid gravel). For two months I lay hovering on the border line of life, and with the constant care of two excellent physicians, I only received temporary relief. My family physician told me plainly the best I could hope for was temporary respite. I might rally only to collapse suddenly or might linger some time. But the issue was made up and as I had for years warned others to be ready, so now more than ever I must needs put my house in order and expect the end. Meantime I had heard of Alkavis and wrote to an army comrade (now principal of a college), who had tried it. He wrote me by all means to try it as it had made a new man of him. At the end of two months and then only able to sit up a little, I dismissed my physicians and began the use of Alkavis. In two weeks I could ride out in the carriage for a short time. The improvement has been * * * constant and steady. I am now able to look after my business. I feel I owe what life and strength I have to Alkavis. * * * I am fifty-five years old, have been a minister over thirty years, have thousands of acquaintances, and to every one of them who may be afflicted with any kind of kidney trouble, I would say, try Alkavis.

Another most remarkable case is Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Illinois, who passed nearly one hundred gravel stones under two weeks' use of this great remedy, Alkavis.

Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, and Irregularities, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their name and address to the company, and receive the Large Case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL OUR SUBSCRIBERS
To Secure Seed Stock of Two New
HEAVY YIELDING
FIELD CORNS

For the benefit of our subscribers we have made arrangements to distribute several hundred bushels of the following new varieties.

Both these Corns are being sold at $1 75 per bushel, Retail.
Read Our Offer Below.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

A Variety for the Middle, Southern and Eastern States. Will Ripen in Ordinary Seasons as far North as Central Minnesota.

This new variety of Corn was introduced by one of the largest corn growers in the state of Ohio. It combines more solid merit than any corn ever offered, being suitable for all climates and soils, and yet grows large ears and matures early. The ear grows as large as Leaming corn, and is from seven to ten days earlier, and on poor, thin soil, will yield thirty per cent more corn. It will out-yield and out-shell the Leaming. Its great merit lies in the fact that it is as natural a yielder as weeds, grows strong, rank and quick, and will produce more corn on poor, thin soil than any kind now in cultivation. After growing different varieties of merit, S. " Todd, of Huron Co., Ohio, the largest breeder of Chester White Hogs in the world, says: "White Cap Yellow Dent beats them all. It is sure to yield me a crop of good, sound corn. It makes more bone and strength than any other corn, and I will grow no other sort." Mr. Todd, who took $2,175 in prizes at the World's Fair on his hogs, is a large grower of corn, and his recommend on this corn is honest and reliable. One hundred farmers in Huron county, expert corn growers, will confirm all that can be said about this corn.

Grown in a section with over sixty varieties, it out-yielded all other kinds, and withstood the drouth much better. None of it was fired, no dead tassels could be seen, while on Leaming, Early Butler, Extra Early Huron, Golden Beauty and other early sorts, dead tassels could be found, caused by the hot, burning sun. This corn will be appreciated by those living in drouth sections and by those farmers who have poor, thin soil, while on strong, rich soil it has no superior. The tip end of the grains are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color.

Reasons Why You Should Grow the White Cap Yellow Dent.

1—It is as natural a yielder as weeds.
2—It yields large crops on poor, thin soil.
3—The ears are large, handsome and well filled.
4—It is sure to mature in from 90 to 95 days.
5—It husks easy and shells easy.
6—It commands the highest market price.
7—It will grow more bushels on poor, thin soil than any other kind in the world.
8—It stands the drought better than sixty other varieties grown in the same country.
9—It has a large number of rows on the cob, making it a great yielder.
10—It will out-shell and out-yield the Leaming corn.
11—It grows its fodder strong, rank and quick, from 7 to 8 feet high.

MINNESOTA KING.

A New Half Dent. A splendid Yellow Corn for the Middle, Northern and Western States.

This corn, after a thorough test the past two years, we now offer as the best variety of its kind for the Northern states. There are varieties that under exceptionably favorable circumstances will yield as much, but year in and year out there is, we believe, no sort that will do as well in the Northwest. It seems to possess a faculty of growing right along and under conditions that would ruin most varieties. We do not know of any good reason why this should be so, but not only is this our own experience, but we have received like testimony from hundreds to whom we have sold it; the universal expression being that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood and drought it has no equal. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent, the kernels are very broad and of an extremely rich golden color. The ear is of good size, eight rowed, cob small. It is a corn that every farmer should give a trial.

OUR OFFER:

FOR $1.60.

For $1.60 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and ship by freight (you to pay freight charges) one bushel of either the above varieties. We pay the cost of bags, corn and delivery on board cars at St. Paul, Minn., so all you will have to pay is the freight from St. Paul to your nearest freight point.

FOR $1.15.

For $1.15 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and three pounds of either one of the above corns, POSTPAID.

NOTE.—If you order by freight be careful to give your freight office.

Special Notice to Those Who Have Recently Renewed Their Subscriptions to The Weekly Blade.

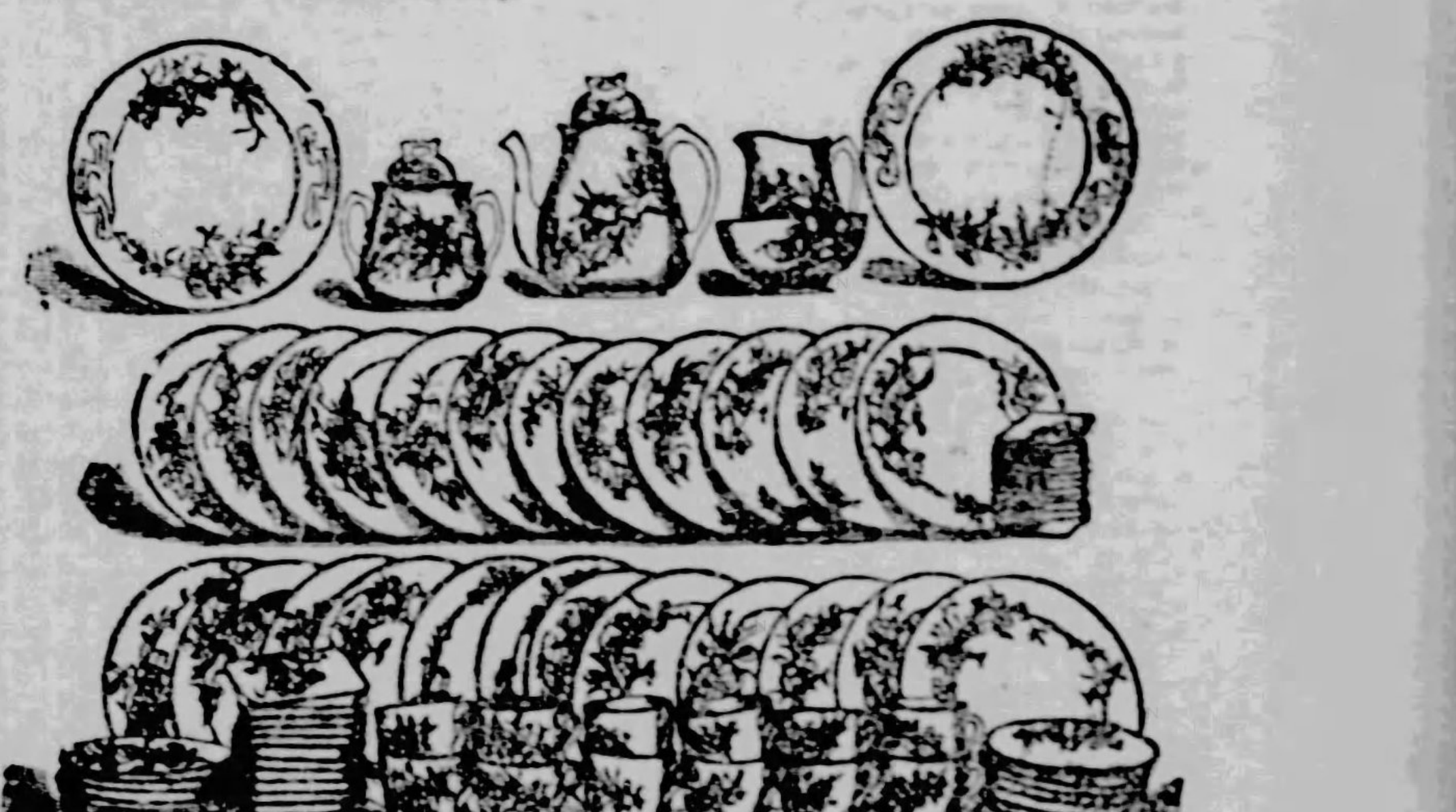
If you desire any of this seed corn we would recommend that you remit us the amount stated above, and let us extend your subscription another full year. In case you do not wish to extend so far in advance, we will send you corn on the following terms: One bushel of either variety, including sack, and delivery on board cars (you paying freight), for $1.35. Or, three pounds of either, postpaid by mail, for 80 cents.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS
—AND—
DINNER SETS.

Another Reduction--Later Designs.

Eighty, Fifty-six, One Hundred and Eight or Twenty-eight Pieces handsomely decorated in several colors and gold band. These goods are made especially for THE BLADE, and we guarantee the highest quality of goods, the best grade of workmanship, the latest and most stylish shape of pieces, as well as late and artistic design of decoration. The following illustration was reproduced from a photograph of our first 80-piece Tea Set. It gives a fair idea, but we now have later designs and shapes. Also we give better material and color than formerly.



No. 1.—BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (like illustration above) Standard because it is the same Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. We have sold thousands of sets of these goods, and in every case the recipient received more than expected. This year we expect to send out at the reduced prices over FIVE THOUSAND SETS. This set consists of 80 pieces, as follows: 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 bowl.

The No. 1 Blade Standard Tea Set, 80 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $5.40 (former price $7); or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of eight subscribers and $8. The club of eight names to be sent all at one time.

No. 2.—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

The No. 2 Tea Set, 56 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $4, (former price $5.50); or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of Six Subscribers and $6. The club of six names to be sent all at one time.

No. 3—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustrated 80-piece Tea set and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces) and 1 jug, making a total of 108 pieces.

The No. 3 Blade Dinner Set, 108 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $9.25; or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of 15 Subscribers and $16. The club of 16 names all to be sent at one time.

No. 4.—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces), and 1 jug. We also offer this to those who may first purchase a No. 1 Standard Tea Set and afterwards desire to have a complete dinner set.

The No. 4 Blade China Sorts, 28 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $5.00; or we will present one of these Assortments to any person sending us a club of eight subscribers and $8. The club of eight names all to be sent at one time.

NOTE—These sets are decorated with a later pattern than those we sold two years ago, and consequently will not match with former purchases. We recommend our readers to buy, first, our No. 1 Blade Standard Set. Afterwards, if pleased with the goods, you may order our No. 4 set, the two combined making you a complete dinner set.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

ORDER BY NUMBER. The goods are carefully packed in box by manufacturer and shipped direct from the pottery to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of Missouri River, while it may cost somewhere near $1 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Never before was so much value offered for so little money. Twenty years ago only the rich could afford such goods as we offer here. We guarantee these goods the best stone china in the world, superior in enamel, color, style and finish to the best imported wares. We make no profit. We want and will have, as a result of this offer, thousands of clubs. These articles will be useful in the house of every reader of THE BLADE, no matter whether rich or poor. Any person who will try it, can raise a club of ten to twenty for THE BLADE in one day. Get about it before some one else canvasses the field. We are prepared to fill orders promptly.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WASHINGTON.

THOSE BOND ISSUES.

Senate Decisively Orders the Investigation.

Washington, May 8.—By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 the Senate yesterday inaugurated an investigation to be conducted by the Senate committee on finance into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the Treasury during the last three years. The six adverse votes were cast by Senators Caffrey (La.), Faulkner (W. Va.), Gray (Del.), Hill (N. Y.), Mitchell (Wis.), and Palmer (Ill.), all Democrats. The resolution directing the investigation is very explicit as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be directed:

First, to investigate and report generally all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary in the years 1894, '95-'96.

A second, to investigate and report especially what amount of available funds, classified, was in the United States Treasury and on deposit in other places, subject to the order of the secretary at the time the bonds were sold or offered for sale; whether there was or was not coin enough on hand to meet all coin obligations of the government due at the time said bonds were sold and when they were offered for sale; what obligations were due at the time and the amount of each day stated separately, what was the reason for any unusual withdrawal of coin from the Treasury shortly before the bonds were sold or offered for sale if such withdrawals were in fact made and by what persons or classes of persons and for what purpose or on what account such withdrawals were made; who purchased the bonds in what amounts; what the bonds sold for and what was the market price of our government bonds at that time, and what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business people of the United States.

Third, to investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds, by what authority and what contracts advertisements or proposals were made by the secretary of the Treasury in relation thereto; what agreements or contracts and whether oral or in writing and whether publicly or privately were entered into by the secretary of the Treasury and any syndicate or person or persons with respect to the sale and purchase of the bonds and the profits made or to be made by such syndicate or any person or persons with respect to the sale and purchase of the bonds and the profits made or to be made by such syndicate or any person or persons connected with such syndicate directly or indirectly; whether such contracts or agreement had any and what effect on the prices offered for the bonds, what the effect was and who if any person profited by it and to what extent.

The net result of a three and a half hours' session of the House yesterday was the passage of a bill to amend the act creating the court of appeals so as to allow appeals from the supreme courts of the territories to the court of appeals.

MEETS ON JUNE 10.

National Republican Committee Called Together.

Washington, May 7.—Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, to-day gave out the following:

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1896.—The members of the Republican national committee are requested to meet at the Southern hotel, in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership and designating temporary officers for the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with the preparation of the temporary roll, it is deemed advisable to call special attention to the following clauses in the call for the convention:

"All notices of contests must be filed with the secretary of the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary."

"All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases on the assembling of the committees on the date above designated.

"Prior to June 1, communications should be addressed to the secretary, in care of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., and thereafter in care of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

(signed) "THOMAS H. CARTER,
"Chairman."
"J. H. MANLEY,
"Secretary."

GUARDING OUR INTERESTS.

The Government's Correspondence With the Foreign Countries.

Washington, May 6.—Nowhere in the whole of the correspondence which the United States had in the last year with the countries of Europe, which correspondence is just now becoming public property through advance sheets of the United States red book, is there exhibited more vigorous insistency on the rights of Americans than in the negotiations with France respecting the excluding by that country of American cattle. The President himself dictated a small but most important portion of the correspondence in its earlier stages, and the concluding sentences contributed by Secretary Olney, sweep away like cobwebs the serious explanations put forward to justify the exclusion, and make it plain that retaliation may be expected if the unjust restrictions are not abated or justified.

MONEY AND HALL.

The Two Congressmen Shake and Call It Square.

Washington, May 6.—Representative Money, of Mississippi, and Representative Hall, of Missouri, who recently had a personal encounter in the naval committee room, have adjusted their differences and shaken hands. Mr. Money returned this week from Mississippi, where he had been for several days, and through the good offices of ex-Speaker Crisp and Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, the two gentlemen met in the naval committee room. Explanations showed that the recent unpleasantness arose from a misunderstanding of the remarks of the two members over the bill relating to the personnel of the navy, and each one expressed his regret over the occurrence.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The Civil Service List Enlarged by 30,000 Officers.

Washington, May 6.—The long-expected order of the President including in the civil service most of the offices now remaining outside of the classified service was issued this afternoon.

The order will include within the civil service about 30,000 additional government employes. Practically the only persons left outside the civil service will be assistant secretaries, heads of bureaus, and in a few cases private secretaries and laborers. The order is to take effect immediately.

JAPANESE CHEAP LABOR.

Another Serious Oriental Invasion Threatened.

Washington, May 12.—According to the San Francisco chamber of commerce and other authorities, the United States is threatened with another Oriental invasion. This time it will not be an invasion of Chinese cheap labor, but of manufactured products of the cheap labor of Japan. The San Francisco people took alarm some months ago, and the chamber of commerce of that city passed resolutions calling for the attention of the country and of congress to "the invasion of manufactured products from Oriental countries, particularly Japan," and demanded that action be taken "to prevent this disastrous competition with American industries."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Some Very Strong Arguments for Its Early Construction.

Washington, May 8.—Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, appeared before the house committee on commerce to-day to advocate the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He spoke in behalf of the coal interests of his own and adjacent states, declaring that the section he represents would be able to control the coal markets of the Pacific coast of North and South America with the shipping facilities, which would be afforded by the canal. At present all coal used on the Pacific coast, he stated, is mined in Australia, Japan and Vancouver. He predicted that with the advancement of the Japanese they would monopolize the coal business of the coast unless the canal should be built, when the freight rates would enable West Virginia to undersell the Japanese.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GREAT A. P. A. MEET.

Men of the Order Who Began War Against McKinley Must Answer.

Washington, May 12.—About fifty delegates to the supreme council of the A. P. A. are in the city for the convention, which begins to-day, and, on account of the troublesome questions to be dealt with, will probably be in session for several days. The most profound secrecy prevails. Members, however, do not conceal the fact that there is a warm debate over the recent action of the executive committee in placing McKinley on the presidential black-list. This step is to be reviewed, and the executive committee will be required by the friends of McKinley in the order, chief among whom are the Ohio and Kentucky delegates, to present the proof on which the charges against McKinley were based.

There is a well-defined rumor that western free silver delegates, who declare their intention to secure a free silver plank for the A. P. A. platform, will also endeavor to force the A. P. A. into a political alliance with the Populist party.

Supreme President Traynor to-day declared that if the old parties refuse to recognize the principles of the A P. A., a call will be issued for a national convention to organize a new party, which, Mr. Traynor said, will be joined by citizens who are tired of ring rule.

Some of the prominent delegates here are: H. F. Bowers, Iowa, founder of the A. P. A.; Judge J. H. D. Stevens, Chicago; Col. E. H. Sellers, Detroit; Vice-President Stillwell, Iowa; Charles Tucker and W. W. Lanning, Ohio.

McKinley and the A. P. A.

The supreme council held an informal meeting this morning, the first of the convention. No business was transacted, except the appointment of a committee on credentials. This committee at once began making the roll of the council. The morning was spent by delegates in listening to many "fraternal speeches," as they were called, all of them informal.

There are now about 200 delegates on the scene. Every state and territory with the exception of three are represented. From Indian Territory there are Indian delegates. New England, New York and Pennsylvania have sent the largest delegates. The consensus of opinion among the Eastern delegates is that attempts to bring the financial question to the front will be checked. The action of the advisory board in blacklisting McKinley will be opposed by the Eastern men.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Heroic Equestrian Statue Unveiled in Washington.

Washington, May 12.—With imposing ceremonies the heroic equestrian statue of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock was unveiled here this afternoon before an immense gathering which included President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and representatives of the supreme court, the diplomatic corps, both bodies of Congress and army veterans and colleagues of the late general. The unveiling was preceded by a military demonstration. Four companies of artillery marching as infantry, four companies of marines, with the marine band, light battery C, Third Artillery, a squadron from the Sixth Cavalry, the full district militia and numerous military organizations, including the Second Army Corps, at the head of which Gen. Hancock achieved his great victories, participated in the parade. Brigadier General Brooke, commanding the Department of the Dakotas, U. S. A., was the grand marshal of the day.

Senator Palmer's address was devoted to a eulogy of the manly and soldierly qualities of Gen. Hancock, and contained a beautiful tribute to his wife, who was his biographer.

The statue stands in the heart of the business district of Washington. It is the work of Henry J. Ellicott, the noted sculptor, and its total height is 33 feet 8 inches, the distance from plynth to the top of the hat is 14 feet 6 inches, and the height of the pedestal from the ground to the plynth is 19 feet 2 inches. The proportions of the rider are such that if standing erect he would measure 10 feet in height.

FEEL SOMEWHAT SHAKY.

The Administration Not So Sure Now of Sound Money Victory.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—The administration is not as confident of being able to carry the Chicago convention as it was just after the sound money success in Michigan. Illinois is the center of the fight. As Illinois goes so the Democratic party will go, and as Chicago goes so Illinois goes. The gossip here is that if ex-Governor Boies carries Iowa for silver, and the free coinage men triumph at Chicago, he will surely be the nominee. Col. Dick Bright, however, says if Vice President Stevenson would only come out with a declaration for free silver he could beat Boies. No one talks of Morrison any more.

The Hawaiian Cable.

Washington, May 6.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to a compromise bill for a cable to Hawaii and Japan. The bill authorizes the postmaster general to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States with any company which may lay the cable to pay a subsidy not exceeding $160,000 per year. The bill had the support of Senator Morgan and of all the Republican members of the committee. The other Democratic senators, Messrs. Gray, Turpie, Daniel and Mill, opposed the bill.

Mexican Veterans' Pensions.

Washington, May 6.—The House committee on pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Stallings to increase the pensions of veterans of the Mexican and Indian wars and their widows from $8 to $12 a month.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Vast Crowds Expected, but All Will Be Cared For.

Washington, May 7.—Tim Byrnes, of Minneapolis, who has in charge the details of accommodating the delegates and crowd of spectators at the St. Louis convention, printing tickets, etc., said yesterday: "There will be 210,000 tickets printed, for we are allowing for a five days' convention with three sessions a day."

"Each delegate will be given three tickets for each of the days. Arrangements have been made to provide for 418 working newspaper men, and each one of them will have a season ticket.

"The people of St. Louis are expecting an enormous inflow of money and they do not want the convention curtailed. They are constructing a building that will cost $60,000 and expect to more than pay for it out of the convention.

"The arrangements for caring for the crowd are ample, and every one who goes to the convention will be well taken care of."

RAILROAD MAN ARRESTED.

Charged With Violating the Interstate Commerce Law.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 7.—Homer Judd, of the Chicago & Fort Worth Packing Company, has been arrested here on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law. It is alleged that while he was in business in Kansas City two years ago manufacturing cereals he shipped out goods without the full weight on the billing or that he received rebates while doing business with the railroads when he was in the capacity of a shipper. He was taken to Dallas for trial before the federal court.

GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

Says No Earthly Power Can Stop Nomination On First Ballot.

Washington, May 11.—General Grosvenor issued his weekly statement on McKinley delegates last night, and in so doing said:

"I do not deem it vitally important to issue this bulletin. Everybody who has knowledge enough to be convinced and candor enough to be manly knows that this contest is over and that no earthly power can prevent the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot.

In this connection it may be stated that there is great interest being taken by the masses of the Republican party of the country in the nomination of a President this year, more than has ever been taken by the people since I have known anything about politics, and the power of public opinion that has crushed combinations and humiliated bosses and marched in trumph over the great body of the states is abundantly capable of realizing the fruition of the victories it has won."

The McKinley vote to-day, according to General Grosvenor's figures, stands as follows:

Alabama	20
Arkansas	16
Arizona	6
California	18
Florida	8
Georgia	22
Illinois	35
Indiana	30
Kansas	20
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	10
Maryland	14
Michigan	23
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	28
Nebraska	16
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	4
New York	7
Ohio	46
Oklahoma	4
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	17
South Dakota	8
Texas	14
Virginia	23
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	24
Utah	1
Tennessee	21
North Carolina	4
North Dakota	6
Connecticut	6
Vermont	8
Indian Territory	2
Total	548

INDIANA FOR THE MAJOR.

All Opposition Went Down Before the Sweeping McKinley Tide.

Indianapolis, May 7.—Tomlinson Hall, the scene of so many memorable conventions, presented an appearance this morning that betokened much Republican enthusiasm. Hundreds of flags and banners decorated every available part of the great auditorium.

It was 10:15 when State Chairman J. K. Gowdy began calling the convention to order, and it was fifteen minutes later when the gathering had been called to order. The invocation by Rev. D. R. Lucas, of Indianapolis, silenced the noisy delegates. The report of the committee on rules and permanent organization was read. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson was reported for permanent chairman with a rousing cheer, and Gen. Stormont was named for secretary. When the white-haired "Uncle Dick" Thompson assumed the gavel, he was greeted with a rousing reception. Despite his 88 years, the ex-secretary delivered a stirring speech which disposed of the Democratic party to the entire satisfaction of the crowd, and vigorously predicted victory for Republican principles in the coming elections.

At the conclusion of Col. Thompson's speech there were loud cries of "Harrison!" but the ex-President did not appear, and the report of the committee on credentials was submitted and accepted without contest.

Then came the reading of the platform and resolutions. The various clauses of the declaration of the party principles were well received, the protection and money planks receiving particular attention from the crowd. The interest became intense as the chairman reached the McKinley resolutions, which concluded the platform. At the naming of the Ohioan candidate the great crowd broke into a wild cheer, when it subsided, was met with vigorous counter cries of "Harrison." For several moments the opposition forces howled for their favorites. When the climax was reached and the phrase, "directed to vote for William McKinley," was read, the howls broke loose again, and for almost a moment the air was full of vibrant Indiana lungs. After the gavel had in a measure restored order, the motion to adopt was put amid a wild turmoil of conflicting cries.

Owing to the great confusion during the adoption of the resolutions, it was impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the vote of the opposing forces. The ayes were reinforced by yells from the galleries and corridors, as were also nays, but the indications were that the vote was about 3 to 1 for the resolutions, and the chairman's announcement that the resolutions were carried was taken as final and satisfactory.

None of the party leaders cared to discuss the matter after it was all over. All expressed hearty admiration for the convention's Presidential favorite, and all declared that Indiana would enthusiastically and earnestly support the Ohio candidate, despite past differences. The easy victory of the McKinley men was, however, a great surprise for the opposition forces, who could scarcely explain the sudden and complete rout. It was generally believed that the rumors of a Harrison stampede had decided the ex-President not to appear before the resolutions were acted upon, and the complete failure of the faint hope that his speech might change the McKinley sentiment left the anti-instruction people without ground upon which to build a show of strength. The sympathy of the spectators seemed to be very largely with the Ohio candidate, and that also had something to do with the discouragement of the advocates of an uninstructed delegation.

The Indiana Platform.

We demand a tariff that will not only secure the necessary amount of revenue, but will also afford equal and certain protection to the wage workers and producers of this country. We demand that American sellers shall have the first chance in American markets. From Lincoln to Harrison, under the wise policy of protection and reciprocity, we steadily decreased our bonded debt, resumed specie payment, maintained the public credit, kept unimpaired the gold reserve, increased the wealth of the whole country and added to the comfort and happiness of the people to a degree unparalleled in the history of nations. The reversal of this beneficent and patriotic policy by the Democratic party has brought to the American people nothing but distrust, deficit and disaster. We, therefore, demand a return to the sound Republican policy of protection and reciprocity.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulation that its parity with gold can be maintained; and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Believing as we do in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as President of the United States of the man who perfectly represents a protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defense of his countrry in war and in peace; one who, at 17, fought with Hayes and Crook and Sheridan at Antietam, and in the Shenandoah in defense of our flag against foes within, and for fourteen years in Congress contended against our country's foes from without; beating back British free trade and aggression which finally, under the present Democratic administration, obtained possession of our markets and has almost destroyed our industries; a man who, with the resistless shibboleth, "protection and prosperity," has challenged the attention of the commercial world and won the support of every patriotic workingman of our country; whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, and whose very name is magic—that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman and Christian gentleman, William McKinley, of Ohio; and the delegates to the Republican national convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination.

At 1 o'clock Private Secretary Tibbot sent word to the convention hall that General Harrison had decided not to address the convention. The announcement caused a deal of comment and much disappointment among the delegates and spectators. No explanation of the ex-President's refusal to appear was made further than the statement that he had never fully decided to accept the invitation. He denied himself to interviewers.

When the selection of four delegates-at-large was taken up the first name presented was that of Colonel Richard Thompson, of Terre Haute. He was chosen by acclamation. A wrangle ensued over the selection of the remaining three delegates by acclamation. This indicated a breaking of the slate and caused something of a sensation. The convention became uproarious and it was some time before the chair could restore order. The districts were called in regular order and the names of Frank M. Milliken, Sixth district; Charles W. Fairbanks and R. R. Shiel, Seventh; Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and Hiram Brownlee, of the Eleventh, were presented.

The first ballot resulted in no election. Before the second ballot was proceeded with, Chairman Thompson retired in favor of Senator J. Q. LaFollette, of Jay county. The rules were suspended, and Wallace was elected by acclamation. The second ballot resulted in the election of Milliken and Fairbanks.

The following alternates were chosen: R. T. McDonald, Allen county; Hiram Brownlee, Grant; George L. Knox, of Marion, and T. O. Hopkins, of Vanderburg. Knox is a colored man. Electors at large, H. G. Thayer, Marshall county; Chas. E. Jones, of Henry county.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8.—The most bitter fight of the convention, that for the gubernatorial nomination, was begun with twelve names presented. They were as follows: C. F. Griffin, Lake county; John L. Griffiths, Marion; William Cumback, Decatur; J. S. Dodge, Elkhart; C. T. Doxey, Madison; C. E. Everet, Allen; J. T. Johnson, Park; J. A. Mount; Montgomery; F. B. Posey, Vanderburg; W. S. Sayre, Wabash; Theodore Shockney, Randolph; James J. Todd, Wells.

The sixth ballot for governor resulted: Mount, 387; Doxey, 295; Griffin, 268. It was evident after the announcement of the result of the sixth ballot that the delegates, wearied by the ten hours' session, were ready for a break to a winning candidate. As the call began it was plain that Mount was profiting by the break. Marion county withdrew the name of Griffith, and when Mount was given the majority of the Indianapolis delegation's vote the matter was settled.

The first ballot resulted: Mount, 763; Griffin, 302; Doxey, 251, the remaining votes being scattered in small lots among the other candidates.

Upon the motion of Mr. Griffin, the nomination was made unanimous, amid the greatest enthusiasm yet shown by the convention. Mr. Mount made a graceful speech of acceptance and speeches were made by the defeated candidates.

A motion to adjourn was hotly contested, roll call being demanded. Adjournment was defeated, however, and nominations for lieutenant-governor were made. W. L. Haggard, of Tippecanoe county, and John W. Baker, of Whitley, were placed in nomination. Baker received 668 votes and Haggard 777; necessary to a choice, 708.

For secretary of state, W. D. Owens, of Cass county, and for auditor of state, A. C. Dailey, of Boone county, were nominated by acclamation.

It then became evident that the convention was in for an all-night session, and with F. J. Roots, of Connersville, presiding, the delegates settled down to a long, hard pull.

For treasurer of state, F. J. Schnoltz was nominated over Leopold Levy.

Schnoltz is the present incumbent.

W. A. Ketcham was nominated for attorney-general by acclamation.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

The Golden State is Enthusiastic for Major McKinley.

Sacramento, May 7.—The McKinley enthusiasts completely captured the Republican state convention yesterday, although the district delegates elected from the Fourth Congressional district were unpledged and avowedly Allison supporters. The Fifth district will probably be on the same political lines but are bound to McKinley.

After eulogizing the American protective tariff system as advocated by Blaine and Wm. McKinley the platform was submitted.

Geo. A. Knight, of San Francisco, charged that the McKinley plank in the platform was not strong enough and offered the following substitute which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheering:

"Resolved, That the Republicans of California while recognizing the worth and fitness of each of the distinguished statesmen of their party whose names have been mentioned aspirants for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis, and while pledging in advance the electoral vote of the Golden State to the Republican nominee it is hereby declared that the emphatic sentiment of California is in favor of that wise statesman, that true and loyal American, that peerless champion of protection, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and the delegates from this state are hereby directed and instructed to work and vote for the success of the said Wm. McKinley as long as there is a reasonable prospect of his nomination."

For delegate-at-large the following were elected on the first ballot: John D. Spreckles and George A. Knight, San Francisco; U. S. Grant, jr., San Diego; L. M. Spalding, Los Angeles. C. F. Crocker and Irving M. Scott were nominated for presidential electors at large. John T. Lynch was nominated for lieutenant governor, and then the convention adjourned.

After the adjournment of the convention Congressional conventions were held to elect delegates to St. Louis. In the first district Daniel L. Cole, of Sierra, and A. B. Lemon, of Santa Rosa, were elected delegates to St. Louis. A resolution was passed indorsing McKinley. There was an attempt to send uninstructed delegates, but the McKinley sentiment was too strong.

The second district convention adopted a resolution declaring that the delegates to the St. Louis convention be instructed for McKinley.

In the third district Eli Dennison, of Alameda, and A. A. Hockheimer were elected delegates, and instructed for McKinley.

The fifth district convention elected William Cluff, of San Francisco, and O. A. Hale, of San Jose, delegates to the national convention, with instructions for McKinley.

In the sixth Congressman James McLachlan was nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted indorsed McLachlan's course in Congress, declared for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and instructed the delegates to the national convention to vote for McKinley. L. A. Sheldon, of Los Angeles, and U. S. Grant, jr., of San Diego, were endorsed for delegates-at-large. Harvey Lindley, of Los Angeles, and T. J. Fields, of Monterey, were elected delegates to St. Louis.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Was for Silver From Start to Finish.

Nashville, May 8.—The largest Democratic state convention ever held in Tennessee has met and adjourned. It was a free silver convention from start to finish. Fully 30 delegates and visitors were here. A. B. Woodward, Fayetteville; Columbus Marchbanks, Chattanooga, were chosen electors at large. Senators Isham, G. Harris and W. B. Bate, E. W. Carmack, Memphis, and T. H. McConnell, Chattanooga, were chosen delegates from the state at large to Chicago. The district delegates chosen yesterday were accepted by the convention. Ex-Governor Taylor was renominated by acclamation.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Opens With Address From Mr. Depew.

Detroit, May 7.—As the Republican state convention was assembling at noon to-day it was announced that Chauncey M. Depew was in the city. A committee was appointed consisting of Governor Luce, Congressman William Alden Smith and A. M. Henry to invite "Dr." Depew to address the convention. Mr. Depew was wildly cheered. He made a characteristically happy address, reviewing the triumphs of the Republican party and picturing the alleged sad results of Democratic "British" policy. The conduct of affairs by the Democracy, said Mr. Depew, had been characterized by "incompetency, idiocy, big-headedness and inability to run a great machine." There was, however, a period in the history of every nation "when the fool-killer sleeps."

On the currency question the speaker asserted that the second principle necessary to the prosperity of the country is that its currency must be of the best money in the world. The Republican party would lose no silver states, because the people knew that if they defeated Republicanism they would lose the protection which was the breath of their life.

The delegates at large elected are Gen. Alger, Thomas O'Brien, of Detroit; John Duncan, of Calumet, and Mark Brewer, of Pontiac. Alternates, C. S. Kelsey, Battle Creek; Henry A. Haigh, Detroit; Geo. H. Kempf, Chelsea, Isaac C. Washington (colored), Port Huron. T. I. C. Gray, of Kalkaska, and Chas. Flowers, of Detroit, were selected Presidential electors.

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MONTANA REPUBLICANS.

Turn Down A. P. A., Declare for Bimetallism and Select Delegates.

Butte, Mont., May 12.—The first fight in the Republican convention yesterday was over the contesting delegates from Granite county. The convention by a vote of 100 to 193 seated the anti-A. P. A. delegates. The platform contains the following declaration on the silver question:

"We reiterate our faith in and devotion to the great Republican principles of bi-metallism, protection and reciprocity, announcing as our understanding of bi-metallism the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independently by the United States.

"We call attention of reflecting men to the recent development of productive and manufacturing enterprises in China, India and other silver-using countries, and submit that the competition with which we are thus menaced imperatively demands the restoration of silver to its ancient money function as a means of equalizing the difference in exchange, and the establishment of protective tariff policy as a necessary measure of equalizing the difference in wages and cost of living."

Charles O. Johnson, of Silver Bow, offered a substitute resolution that the delegates to St. Louis walk out of the convention if nothing was done for silver. The resolution was laid on the table.

Senators Mantle and Carter and Congressman Hartman were elected delegates to St. Louis by acclamation.

The delegates were not instructed and no efforts were made to instruct them.

WHERE WAS REED?

Louisiana State Convention Instructs for McKinley.

Baton Rouge, La., May 12.—The state convention of the national Republican party of Louisiana met here yesterday. Gen. J. W. Behan presided. The following were elected delegates to St. Louis: A. A. Maginnis, New Orleans; E. N. Conroy, St. Mary; Anthony Doherty, East Baton Rouge; R. H. Hackney, New Orleans. Resolutions were adopted pledging the delegates to McKinley as long as his name is before the convention.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

They Took a Strong Gold Standard Position in the Platform.

Trenton, N. J., May 7.—United States Senator Smith, chairman of the Democratic state committee, called the New Jersey Democratic convention to order today, and in a brief speech predicted success for the party in the presidential election. He then introduced James J. Bergen, ex-speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives, as temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess until 2 o'clock was taken.

In the afternoon session the following platform was adopted:

The platform opens with a declaration upon the currency question as follows:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government.

"We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and especially the wages of labor should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

"We believe that the federal government should be divorced from the business of banking; we, therefore, demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or re-issue of legal tender or treasury notes by the government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will ensure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure every contingency and at all times redeemable in gold."

In subsequent paragraphs opposition is expressed to material alteration of the present tariff; liberal expenditures for coast defense and strengthening of the navy are favored; the adminstration of President Cleveland is commended, particularly on the finance, the currency, and foreign affairs, and sympathy with the insurgents of Cuba is expressed.

BREAKING TO M'KINLEY.

Governor Morton Hears From Kings County.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The break away from Morton in New York in favor of McKinley continues. The Brooklyn Eagle says: Mayor Wurster has gone to Albany to practically notify Governor Morton that at least seven of the Kings county delegates to the St. Louis convention are opposed to him and favor the nomination of Mr. McKinley.

This is the substance of the explanation of the mayor's absence which was given by leading Republicans about the city hall to-day. Mr. Wurster is a delegate to the convention, and while he said he preferred Morton he has, it is understood, come to the conclusion that Morton stands no show whatever. He therefore wishes to be relieved by the governor from any actual or implicit pledge in order to be free with six of his fellow delegates to come out for McKinley.

As a matter of fact the Eagle informant said that the mayor had gone to Albany by the authority of the six other delegates in question. In all probability the public break from Morton to McKinley will come before the end of the week.

SHOWS ITS FALSITY.

Senator-Elect Foraker on the A. P. A. Charge.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Senator-elect J. B. Foraker vehemently denies the truth of statements of a special dispatch from St. Louis, printed here, which charge that he was backing the A. P. A. movement against McKinley.

Senator Foraker denounces the statements of the dispatch as false, and says, moreover: "I am going to the convention for McKinley solely for the first place to such a degree that I have as yet no choice for second place."

TROUBLE WITH RAILROADS.

G. A. R. Members Cannot Secure Low Rates.

Columbus, O., May 6.—It is not yet a settled question that the department encampment of the G. A. R., scheduled to be held in this city the 13th and 14th of the present month, will take place at all.

The refusal of the railroad companies to grant the requested fare of one cent per mile has incensed many members of the organization, and numerous posts have passed resolutions not to attend unless the concession be made. This action has caused Department Commander Thompson to call a meeting, to be held in this city this afternoon, at which the matter will be settled. In case the encampment is declared off a department business meeting will be held in its place.

Chinese Immigrants Arriving.

Montreal, May 6.—The springtide of Chinese immigration has arrived. Yesterday 100 Chinese came from Vancouver and are now stopping at the two big Chinese boarding houses, waiting for a favorable opportunity to go to the states.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Exports of Gold Made No Monetari Disturbance.

New York, May 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review or trade, which issues today, says:

That exports of $5,850,000 gold this week have produced no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come.

Much of the hesitation at present is due to temporarily reduced demand in some industries, and in iron and steel the power of the new combinations is being generally tested by refusals of orders, so that production exceeds consumption, but consumption exceeds new buying. The general irregularity of prices and slackness of demand for finished products do not prevent the marking up of prices by combinations, but are largely due to doubt whether such prices as are fixed can be maintained.

For textile manufacturers the situation is trying; cotton mills have a fairly active demand, though not equal to their normal output, and for many months have been accumulating goods, hoping for better things, so that some are stopping although the demand for some grades, with higher prices for cotton, has helped to a small advance in prices. Print cloths are an eighth higher, but some other grades have declined, so that the average of all quotations is slightly lower. Woolen manufacturers find prices of wool sagging both here and abroad, the decline at London having reached about 5 per cent., while the average of quotations by Coates Bros., Philadelphia, was nearly 1 per cent. lower May 1, and prices have been further reduced by concessions to clear off stocks. At the West traders are buying much above the parity of seaboard prices, and many growers are refusing to sell, believing that upward spurt of last year will be repeated. Sales for the week have been less than half a week's full consumption, and for five weeks 15,146,703 pounds against 29,409,600 last year. Men's woolens show no improvement, but there is more active business in flannels and the demand for fancy dress goods is encouraging, though for plain goods it is but moderate.

Traders in wheat have lifted a little, and yet nobody questions the correctness of Western reports indicating more than ordinary yield of winter wheat, and unusual progress in the planting of spring. With the narrow stock usual at this season, a speculator for advance always has many opportunities, but Western receipts are still 40 per cent. larger than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, are for the week 943,667 bushels, against 1,615,051 a year ago. After a fall to 68½c the price rose about 2c. Corn is also a shade lower, but without definite reason. Cotton speculation has lifted the spot price to 8.31 cents, and profits have been realized from the men who have sold cotton they did not own, but it is still the fact that the outlook for next fall's crop is unusually favorable, while stocks here and abroad exceed all possible demands until September 1. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada against 34 last year.

IN THREE STATES.

Wheat in Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota.

Chicago, May 12.—The Michigan Crop Report for May says that not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the wheat sowed will be plowed up. The reports show no damage by insects. The average condition of wheat in the southern and central counties and the state is the highest reported in five years.

The prospect is good for heavy crops of apples and peaches.

If the weather is favorable this week, the Minnesota farmers will finish their seeding and be well on the way with planting the coarser grains. The prospect in this part of the Northwest is for a far better crop than last year, for, although the seeding was done earlier last year, the ground was dry and the seed did not germinate.

It is expected that the seeding will be done along the Dakota division by May 15.

In the territory between Sanborn and Bismarck, S. D., about 70 per cent of the seeding has been done, while only about 25 per cent has been done in the region between Sanborn, Cooperstown, and the Turtle Mountains.

Great headway was made during the last week in finishing the seeding in the country about the James river valley division.

The outlook is favorable and the farmers are expecting good crops.

Along the Jamestown and northern branch about 50 per cent of the seeding has been done. From Mandon to Dickinson the farmers have finished their seeding and the wheat is coming up well. A great deal of oats and flax will be sown this week and good crops are thought to be certain.

WHEATFIELDS BEING DAMAGED.

Report of a Bull Nature Come From Kansas and Oklahoma.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—The grain men on 'change received many complaints yesterday from Kansas and Oklahoma of damage to the wheat crop. Some reports say cinch bugs are doing the damage. But the great majority say no satisfactory reason can be given. The wheat is dying at the top, so that the fields present the appearance of suffering from drought, yet there has been plenty of rain.

CHINCH BUGS AT WORK.

Getting in Shape to Destroy the Grain Crop of Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., May 9.—Chinch bugs have put in their appearance all over Central Illinois and are laying their eggs, which will hatch and destroy the growing oats, rye and wheat, and then when they have devastated these fields, they will attack the corn. The outlook is not very promising for farmers.

Crops in Kansas.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, says of winter wheat in Kansas May 5: "Well-nigh every one of the 105 counties reports winter wheat now in most excellent condition, described in many as 'best prospect we ever had,' 'could not be beaten,' 'promises a heavy crop,' etc. The percentage of condition in different counties ranges in average from 72 in Cherokee to 117 per cent in Gove, and for the entire state is 97 per cent. But two or three reporters make allusion to presence of chinch bugs (these being on the wing), and none mention their doing or even threatening harm, except in perhaps one township, the rains and considerable cool weather so far having been altogether unfavorable to their propagation. The ground is full of moisture, the ideal wheat conditions prevail and everywhere the growth is unusually forward and rank. The acreage estimated by correspondents as seeded last fall compared with that sown the previous years shows a decrease of 14.11 per cent. The area of the present seeding estimated as destroyed by winter and other causes amounts to 4.66 per cent, leaving a net area of 3,321,500 acres, much of it now well advanced toward heading out. This with five exceptions is the largest in the state's history and but 13 per cent less than the seeding for its great crop of 70,000,000 bushels in 1892. The previous years in which the winter wheat area has exceeded three million acres were as follows:

Year.	Acres.	Yie'd, bu.
1891	3,582,006	56,170,694
1892	3,820,013	70,035,980
1893	4,909,872	24,634,414
1894	4,675,704	28,175,656
1895	4,056,514	15,512,241

Of spring wheat he says: "The area estimated sown is 144,300 acres, being an increase of 25 per cent or 28,800 acres, the increase being chiefly found in Cheyenne, Sherman, Norton and Decatur counties, in the order named. Its condition averages 102."

Reports of corn conditions in all sections are invariably favorable. "The estimates of area planted or to be planted aggregate 8,680,000 acres, an increase of ¾ per cent or 285,000 acres over the planting in 1895 and 27.26 per cent larger than that of the 273,000,000-bushel year, 1889."

(Since the above was sent out, damage has been reported by hot winds and death to wheat from some unknown cause. The reports may be exapperated. They were not sent out by the secretary.—Ed.)

WINTER WHEAT FIGURES.

The May Returns Show an Improvement of 5.6 Points Over April.

Washington, May 12.—The May returns of the statistical division of the department on winter wheat show an increase of 5.6 points above the April average, being 82.7 against 77.1 last month and 82.9 in May, 1895. The averages in nine principal winter wheat states are:

Pennsylvania, 64; Ohio, 55; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 85; Kentucky, 77; Illinois, 90; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 96; California, 100. The returns of the correspondents show that excepting a few states there had been general improvement in the condition of the winter wheat throughout the country, and most reports collected through the climatic end of the bureau covering the week embracing the last three days of April and the first four days of May, compared with the reports of the previous week, indicate a general improvement in the condition of winter wheat in the principal wheat states, but show that in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma the condition of winter wheat was not so promising.

Special reports to the department show crop prospects excellent in Great Britain and France, good in Russia and Austria-Hungary; fair in Germany, Italy and Roumania, and unfavorable only in Spain. The condition of winter rye on May 1 was 87.7 per cent.; of barley, 89.2; spring pasture, 93.2; meadows, 91.8. The proportion of spring plowing accomplished by May 1 this season was rather above the average, being 79.6 per cent., or 1.9 points above that of a year ago.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity.

SICK HEADACHE.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists, or by mail. RADWAY & CO., New York.

Michigan Fruit Prospects.

Ludington, Mich., May 6.—The prospects for a big fruit, especially peach, crop were never better than now. The large orchards to the southeast of this city are in full bloom, with the blossoms thicker than ever before. The present fruit season is all of two weeks in advance of former years. A frost, however, would raise havoc.

COTTON CROP FOR MAY.

Government Report Giving the Estimates for Various States.

Washington, May 11.—The cotton report to the department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting and the proposed or contemplated acreage. The proportion of the contemplated area already planted on the first of May, was 87.9 per cent, which approximates very closely to the breadth usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 88.2 per cent. The estimates for the several states are as follows: Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 90; Georgia, 90; Florida, 100; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 73. The returns of correspondents in regard to contemplated acreage indicates a considerable increase over the area planted last year. The percentages by states are as follows: Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 111; Louisiana, 109; Arkansas, 123; Florida, 143; Mississippi, 110; Texas, 115; Tennessee, 127; Indian Territory, 159; Missouri, 141. The average for the country is 114. Planting has been earlier than usual in most of the cotton states, but much complaint is made of drought in a large area in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; retarding the germination of the seeds. In a few counties in Texas the Mexican weevil is reported as doing considerable damage. As a general thing, the plant is said to be in good condition, with favorable season.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., May 12, 1896.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	May 12.	May 5.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	116⅝	117⅛
U. S. 4's (new) registered	116⅝	117⅛
U. S. 5's coupons	112½	112½
U. S. 5's registered	112½	112½
U. S. 4's coupons	108⅝	110
U. S. 4's registered	112½	109
U. S. 2's registered	94½	94½
Pacific 6's of '97	103⅛	103⅛

Weekly Market Review.

Since the appearance of The Blade's last weekly review of the markets, the July and August wheat futures have been quite active, and at times fluctuations have been wide, the most marked change being on Thursday when July wheat advanced 1½ cent. Saturday last was a weak day; Monday prices moved up ⅛c; Tuesday, ⅛c, and Wednesday ¼c, and yesterday July wheat declined ⅝c. The improvement was on reports of too much rain in North Dakota, hot winds in Kansas, firmer foreign markets, and damage by chinch bugs in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and other sections. On yesterday the markets receded ¾c, although the bull reports of chinch bugs came from a wide extent of territory. The weakness resulted from indications of rain in Kansas and comparatively large Northwestern receipts. With May deliveries of wheat all made, and the bulk of the wheat in strong hands; with a certainty of another short crop of autumn sown grain and a less quantity of spring wheat than in 1895, it would seem that prices should improve. The weak points are the continued large receipts of wheat in the Northwest, which it was supposed would show a marked decline, the outlook for a great crop of wheat in Kansas, and improved condition in other states, lighter exports than were anticipated and quick realizations of small margins of profits. The professionals who have been bears for a long time, do not display the nerve exhibited in former years, and are ready to sell when small profits are in sight. This has a tendency to destroy confidence in the great mass of traders, and when bear reports come there is a hastening to get rid of the stuff. There is a promise of an earlier winter wheat harvest than usual, and it is not too late to do seeding in the Red River valley, where rains have been almost continuous. From Europe no intelligence has been received that would lower the estimate of good crops. The strong points are the danger to wheat in Kansas from hot winds, as this has occurred in former years, depredations of chinch bugs, which, if reports may be relied upon are doing much damage; light stocks of wheat, with a prospect that our exports will soon be much larger than they now are, and reduction in quantity of wheat in India and Australia. Briefly stated, the situation at present is toward better prices in the near future, but if no great damage overtakes the crops of the world, with finances becoming more stable, it is difficult to see how wheat will be any higher than it now is after harvest. Reports come to-day of a very bad condition of wheat in Kansas, where it is dying from some cause not explained. Chinch bugs and army worms have appeared in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas and are said to be doing much damage. Yesterday general rains were reported in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

Trade inwheat opened easier to-day and prices moved downward on favorable weather, large Northwestern receipts and improvement in the condition of wheat in Kansas and Oklahoma on account of rain. The government crop report has a bearish look, but since the statistics were gathered wheat is believed to have suffered considerably by hot winds, chinch bugs and lack of moisture in the winter wheat section. There was liberal buying at the decline and prices prices moved upward. Toward the close prices were very firm. Reports of cinch bug damage helped the market. There were factors of weakness in the comparatively light exports and good prospect for European crops. Trade was active to-day.

Corn opened easier with wheat and firmed as that cereal advanced. At Chicago May corn was worth 29⅛c at the close. July, 30⅛c, 29⅞@30c, 30⅛@30⅜c and to close 30⅛@30⅜c asked. At New York July corn opened at 36⅛c, rose to 36⅝c bid, and closed at 36⅝c asked.

May pork at Chicago, $7.60, nominal; July, $7.67, close, $7.70.

Oats for May at Chicago, 18¼c nominal; July, 19⅛; close, 19⅛c.

Estimated receipts at Chicago for to-morrow: Wheat, cars, 17; corn, 115; oats, 125.

Prices of wheat to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	65¼	66⅛	65	66⅛
Chicago	62⅝	64@⅛	62½	64@⅛
New York	69⅝	70⅛	68⅝	70⅛
St. Louis	60@⅛	61⅛	59⅝	61⅛@¼

May wheat at Chicago, 62c nominal; close, 62⅝c nominal.

Receipts in the Northwest to-day: Wheat 348,898 bushels, with 518 cars on track; on track same day last year, 149 cars.

Primary receipts to-day: Wheat, 410,000; same day last year, 93,000. Shipments, 580,000 bushels; same day last year, 518,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 147,000 bushels; same day last year, 331,000. Shipments, 109,000 bushels; same day last year, 104,000 bushels.

A Paris cable from Dreyfus reads: Russian-Danubian crop prospects favorable but opinions are guess work at present. Other European crop prospects favorable except south of France, where rain is much wanted. Spain is suffering from drought.

Exports of wheat to-day, 1,098 bushels; flour, 24,041 bushels; or wheat and flour as wheat, 109,790 bushels.

Liverpool spot wheat closed ½@1d lower; futures unchanged; spot corn unchanged; futures ½d higher.

Paris wheat 10 centimes higher; flour, 10@12 centimes higher. Berlin wheat unchanged.

World's demand past week, 3,029,000 bushels.

The government winter wheat condition for May 82.7 indicates a winter wheat yield of 307,000,000 bushels. The report shows more improvement over April (5.6) than was expected.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Wheat at the local exchange at the close to-day, was up 1c for cash and May; ⅝c for July, and ⅝c for August. The market was active, and prices closed firm at the highest point of the day.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 68½@69½c, latter to close; No. 3 soft red, 66c.

May wheat, 67⅞c@69½c, outside to conclude; July wheat, 65¼, 65, and finally 66¼c; August, 65, 64⅞, and then 66c.

Corn—Dull, Firm.

Corn was very dull; prices firm; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 29½c; July, 31¼c.

Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 20c; July, 20¾c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2, 37½c.

Clover Seed—Dull, steady; prime, cash, $4.60; October, $4.65 sellers.

Inspected in to-day: Wheat, cars—None. Corn, cars—No. 3, 2; No. 4, 1; No. 3 yellow, 1; total, 4. Oats and Rye—None.

F. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 68c; No. 2 white, 66c. Corn, 28c. Oats, mixed, 20c; white, 22c. Rye, 36c.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade active. Prices steady.

Butter—Ohio and Western Creamery, best grades, 16@18c; dairy roll, 12@13c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 9c.

Vegetables—Onions, spring, per doz., 8@10c; radishes, doz., 20c; new beets, doz. bunches, 60@70c; asparagus, lb., 3@4c; lettuce, lb., 6@8c; spinach, bu., 20@25c; turnips, bu., 12½@15c; parsnips, bu., 25c; potatoes, bu., 15@17c; onions, bu., native white, yellow and red, 20@25c; beans, bu., handpicked pea, 90@95c; handpicked medium, 90@95c; handpicked marrow, $1.20@1.25; unpicked country, 60@75c; cabbages, crate, $2.20@2.30.

Poultry—Turkeys, lb., 14c; chickens, spring, each, 25@30c; old fowls, lb., 9@10c; ducks, lb., 11@12c; geese, lb., 9@10c.

Fruits—Strawberries, 24-qt. crate, $3.50; lemons, bu., $2.75@3.50; bananas, bunch, $1.10@1.40; apples, bu., 75c@$1.25; per bbl., $2.50@3.50.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4@4.50; beef, lb., 3@6c; lambs, spring, 7@8c; mutton, per lb., 5@6c; calves, 4½@5c.

Salt Meats—Mess pork, per bbl., $9; short mess, $10; short clear, 11.

Smoked Meats—Hams, sugar-cured, heavy, lb., 10c; medium, 11c; shoulders, 5½@6c; picnics, 6½c; breakfast bacon, lb., 8@11c, according to quality; bologna, 5c.

Cheese—Full cream, 11c; part skim, 8@9c; full skim, 5c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle, cans, 3, 5, 10 lbs., 8c; 50 lbs., 7c.

Hides—Green hides, light, 4½c; cured, light, 5½c; green calf, 6c; cured calf, 7c; sheepskins, 40@70c; shearlings, 10c; lambskins, 10@15c.

Tallow, 3¼@3½c per lb.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 7@10c; coarse and medium, 10@12c; washed wools, 10@15c; tub washed, 16c.

Straw—Ton, $6.00.

Corn—Car, per 100 lbs., 40c; per bu., 30c.

Hay—Timothy, choice, ton, $15.50; No. 1, $15.00; clover mixed, $12; hay on market, $14@16.

Oil Meal—Old process, per ton, $18.

Timothy Seed—$1.60@1.70, as to quality.

Beeswax—Per lb., 20@25c.

Rock Salt—Packing, 90c per bag of 200 lbs.; stock salt, ton, $1

Flour—Spring wheat, patents, bbl., $4.00@4.25; winter wheat patents, $4.00@4.50; winter straights, $3.50@4.00.

Wool—Unwashed, 8@13c; washed, 12@16c; tub washed, 17c.

Petroleum—Prime, white, 7¾c; water white, 8½c; eocene, 11c; blue blaze, 7¼c; naptha, 63 degrees test, 7½c; stove gasoline, 9½c; silver light, 9½c; headlight, 9¾c.

Grain and Produce.

New York, May 12.—Butter—Receipts, 15,416 packages; market steady; western dairy, 8@11c; western creamery, 11@16c; Elgins, 16c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,080 packages; market quiet; large, 5@9⅛c; small, 4½@10c; part skims, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—Receipts, 19,000 packages; market steady; state and Pennsylvania, 10½@11c; western, 9@10½c; southern, 8@8½c. Sugar—Raw, quiet and steady. Coffee quiet.

Chicago, May 12.—Close—Wheat—May, 62⅝c; June, 63⅛@63⅜c; July, 64@64⅛c; September, 64⅝c. Corn—May, 29⅛c; June, 29½c bid; July, 30⅛@30⅜c; September, 31⅛c. Oats—May, 18¼c; June, 19c; July, 19⅛c; September, 20⅛@20¼c. Pork—May, $7.60; July, $7.70; September, $7.87½. Lard—May, $4.57½; July, $4.65; September, $4.80. Ribs—May, $4.05; July, $4.12½; September, $4.25@4.27½. Rye—Cash, 36½c; May, 36½c; July, 37½c; August, 38c; September, 38½c. Barley—Cash, No. 3, 28@36c. Flax seed—Cash, No. 1, 86c; September, 87c; October, 88c. Timothy—Cash and May, $3.30; September, $3.65.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—(Ehrich Bro's special report to The Blade.) Cattle, none on sale. Hogs, 7 cars on sale; light grades higher, heavy lower; Yorkers, $3.65@3.70; light, $3.75; pigs, $3.80@3.85; mediums and mixed, $3.60@3.70; heavy, $3.45@3.50. Sheep, 5 cars on sale; market steady.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 12.—(Bower & Bower's report). Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and steady; Yorkers and pigs, $3.60; mediums and heavies, $3.40@3.45; roughs and stags, $2.00@2.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, about 7 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $4.40@4.65; fair to good, $4.00@4.35; choice sheep, $3.20@3.70; fair to good, $3.00@3.35. Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; choice 1100 to 1200 pound steers, $4.00@4.10; 1000 to 1100 pound steers, $3.75@3.90; good handy weight heifers and steers, $3.65@3.85.

Chicago, May 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; left over, 2,000; market active; light, $3.35@3.55; mixed, $3.25@3.50; heavy, $3.05@3.40; rough, $3.05@3.15. Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market quiet but strong; beeves, $3.35@4.30; Texans, $2.80@3.95; cows and heifers, $1.60@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.90@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market fairly active and steady. Hogs—Official receipts yesterday, 44,806; shipments, 10,603. Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 17,314; shipments, 4,029. Sheep—Receipts yesterday, 14,247; shipments, 35. Estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow, 28,000.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market in New York This Afternoon.

New York, May 12.—The Stock market opened strong and higher under moderate purchases for both accounts. Higher prices for Americans abroad exerted a favorable influence.

The activity subsided soon after 10:15, but the initial improvements were fully retained and in some instances additional gains were noted. The grangers and southwestern shares were buoyed by the more favorable crop report and a better tone was imparted generally to the list by Washington dispatches indicating that there was less probability of the Cuban difficulties assuming a critical shape. Foreign houses executed small purchasing orders at the outset embracing Southern preferred, St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville. The traders at 11 o'clock were actively discussing the result of the annual stock exchange election pending the development of other noteworthy business [illegible].

A reactionary movement developed soon after 11, in which especial pressure was directed against some of the specialties. These demonstrations were encouraged by the dullness of the speculation and further impetus was given to the downward movement by realizing sales. Manhattan displayed special weakness, declining 2⅝ per cent; Consolidated Gas dropped 2 and Chicago Gas and Tobacco a point. Sharp fractional recessions occurred in the grangers and Sugar. The market at midday was more active, but the trend was still downward. The sales to noon were 92,900 shares.

New York, May 12.—Money on call easy at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¼@4.88½ for demand and $4.87⅝@4.88 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.88½@4.89 and $4.89½@4.90; commercial bills, $4.87; silver certificates, 67⅝@68⅛c, no sales; bar silver, 67⅝c; Mexican dollars, 53¼c.

New York, May 12.—The following are the quotations of principal stocks to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Delaware & Hudson				126
Jersey Central				105
Reading	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
Tenn. Coal and Iron	27½	27¾	26⅝	26⅝
Atchison	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
C. B. & Q.	79	79⅜	78⅜	78⅝
Missouri Pacific	25⅛	25⅛	24¼	24¼
Northwest	104⅝	104⅝	104	104¼
Omaha	43	43½	42⅞	43
Rock Island	70	70	69⅝	69⅝
St. Paul	77¼	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
Dist. and Cattle Feed	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
Chicago Gas	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68
General Electric	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
Leather pfd.	64	64	63⅝	64
Sugar	123	123⅛	122⅝	123⅛
American Tobacco	65⅞	66⅛	65	65⅝
Erie				14¼
Louisville & Nashville	49⅛	49⅛	48¾	49
Manhattan	107	107	104⅝	104⅝
K. T. pfd.	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
Ontario & Western	14⅝			14⅛
Pacific Mail	26	26	25⅝	26
Western Union	85¼	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝
Wabash pfd.	17⅝			17⅝
C. C. C. & I.	33⅛			33⅛
Canada Southern				49⅝
Lake Shore				149

Trade.

During the past week there has been a somewhat better general trade. There has been an increase in bank clearings, and a more confident feeling is apparent. A considerable number of the staples have advanced.

DEPRESSION IN WOOL.

Existing Tariff Laws Have Brought Wool to a Very Low Point.

The wool markets of Toledo as well as those elsewhere in the United States are very much depressed at present. Mr. J. Mack was asked to-day the cause of the weakness in wool. He said: "One of the main causes of weakness for the present depression in wool is, that in December of last year Congress debated the question of putting a tariff on wool, and a great many large manufacturers purchased wool sufficient to last them for a number of years, and also a good many importers imported large quantities of manufactured goods, with the result that one half of the machinery of this country is idle, and now the goods cannot be sold, as they who purchased them have no new orders for manufactured goods. Prices of wool lowered until now they range from 7 to 15 cents per pound. The markets are decidedly in the buyers' favor, and the weakness covers all grades of domestic wool, while foreign wools are steady. Any attempt to sell in quantity has a depressing effect.

"There is no encouragement for manufacturers to stock up. The market for woolen goods is exhibiting no feature that would tend to help the wool market. Dealers in wool are indifferent as the prospect ahead presents no bright features. Much of the wool on hand is being held in the hope that prices may improve sufficient to give a small margin of profit, or prevent actual loss.

"Stocks of wool are large and if a holder wishes to dispose of his stock, he is not certain as to what he can get for it. Foreign products are overrunning the market under existing tariff laws."

Wool.

Dun's Review says of the past week's wool market: "Sales at the three chief markets for the first week of the new wool year were hardly enough to cover half a full consumption, 2,[illegible] lbs. against 5,967,200 in the same weeks of 1892. For five weeks past sales have been 15,146,700 lbs. against 29,[illegible] in 1892. The markets are stagnant, and many of the sales are effected by some concessions. The average of prices at Philadelphia, May 1, was a little lower than April 1, and there have since been further reduction. Yet word comes that at the West buyers are taking considerable quantities at prices relatively much above those obtainable here, expecting a speculative boom like that of last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Trade continues dull, with prices weak and in buyers' favor. Larger manufacturers are well supplied with wool, and to tempt them to buy ahead very low bids have to be accepted. One large manufacturer is reported to have picked up a line of quarter-blood unwashed wool at 14½c, there being about 400,000 pounds in the purchase. The wools were bought in Boston and other leading eastern markets. This price is the lowest ever known for this grade of wool. Other fleeces are dull, and, in the absence of business, quotations are nominal. Territory wools are in slow demand, and to sell any line low prices have to be accepted. Australian wools are dull, but the market holds steady in sympathy with the high values abroad. Latest reports from London auction sales note an easier tone there, but prices are about the same. Carpet wools are dull but steady."

The Cotton Markets.

New York, May 12.—Cotton futures opened steady; sales, 15,000 bales. January, $7.20; February, $7.23; March, $7.26; April $7.31; May, $8.05; June, $8.09; July, $8.10; August, $8.11; September, $7.51; October, $7.32; November, $7.18; December, $7.18. Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 5-16c; middling gulf, 8 9-16c. Sales 670 bales.

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